The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

o. 1128—Vol. XXVII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {Stamped ....Sixpence. Unstamped..Fivepence.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

llowing are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:—

Rawden.	J. Herron.	J. J. Reynolds, jun.
Bensusan.	Jehu Hitchins.	H. B. Rye.
Best, jun.	W. Michell.	George Spratley.
Birdsey.	G. Moore.	T. P. Thomas.
. Blyth.	J. H. Murchison.	J. S. Tripp.
. Brenchley.	T. Painter.	W. Ward.
Clay.	J. R. Pike.	Watson and Cuell.
s. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	P. Watson.
G. Foulkes.		N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

d Eagle-court, Finch-lane, April 3, 1857.

. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay- 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND for speculation requires careful discrimination.

ROFTS, although not in the practice of recommending particular shares, can- ain from calling special attention to the following PROXIMATE DIVIDEND , as being likely, in the course of this year, to pay a percentage on present se far exceeding any income to be derived from dividends. The mines indi- worthy immediate attention are—Wheal Sidney, £4¼, 5; Calstock Consols, ; Wh. Margery, £31½, 32; Great Hewas, 25s.; Ludcott, 40s.; Wh. Edward, raddock Moor, Gonamena, Kelly Bray, Collacombe, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Hill, Drake Walls, Tretoil, Carnyorth, Great Vor, and Catherine and Jane, et prices. The most precise information given on application, on the actual f all the above, which Mr. CROFTS considers are an unexceptionable selection.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., a

NUAL OF MINING, AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH MINES. By JAMES CROFTS, Mining Broker.

ndon: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and sold by R. Clarke, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE ; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

AMES B. BRENCHLEY,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON (E. C.)

CHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, , and OTHER SHARES.

eliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

VIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), 0 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, tly advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

ER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every ment of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular pondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, bled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a r of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

ER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of the following, at prices affixed:—

	Buyer.	Seller.		Buyer.	Seller.
fred Consols	£ 21⅛	£ 22⅛	10 Pendeen	£ 1⅝	£ 1⅞
sset	260	275	20 Tamar Consols	17s. 6d.	20s. 0d.
ake Walls	3	6ls. 6d.	1 Margery	15⅜	16⅛
heal Margaret ...	76	80	5 Wheal Charlotte ...	3¼	4⅛
ary Ann	44	45	3 Rosewarne	40	42½
relawny	24¼	25¼	5 Wheal Wrey	6¾	7⅛
rn Brea	55	58	5 Rosew. and Herland	4¾	5¼
st Alfred	2	2¼	20 Kelly Bray	22s. 6d.	24s. 9d.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Commission 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
Threadneedle-street, London, April 3, 1857.

ATTHEW FRANCIS, after a week, if this advertisement is not withdrawn, will be in a position to NEGOTIATE for a FEW SHARES in one most promising young mines in Cardiganshire.—Particulars to be had of HEW FRANCIS, Steddfagerig, Rhayader, Radnorshire.—Feb. 20, 1857.

R. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVI- and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. iven in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of res- ility can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
ustinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, March 27, 1857.

R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in LECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

R. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

LISABÉ, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience land will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining her speculations in that country.

R. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

SINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other RITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect vidend-paying and Progressive Mines.

INE SHARES FOR SALE by Mr. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C:—10 Carnyorth, £6¼; 50 South Bul- d West Penstruthal, 22s. 6d.; 50 Buller and Basset United, £2½; 4 Provi- £90; 20 Spearne Consols, £4; 10 Trelyon Consols 18¼; 20 Charlotte; 5 Wh. (Lelant), £20; 10 Wheal Wrey, £7½; 14 Bell and Lanarth, £3¾; 40 Buller ertha, 10s.; 25 Great Hewas, 24s.; 500 Molland, 3s.; 40 Oola, 10s.; 100 Pen- 35s.; 10 Camborne Vean, £6¼; 10 Stray Park, £2¾; 100 East Providence, 25s.; al Edward; 20 South Ellen; 100 Guskus; 10 Margery; 5 North Frances; 1 Basset; 200 Chancellorsville, 7s. 3d.; 2 Margaret, £78; 2 Cargoll, £40; 150 Cas- .; 50 Catherine and Jane, 10s.; 4 Herward. And a great many others, too nu- s for an advertisement.—April 3, 1857.

R. E. GOMPERS IS A BUYER OF—

50 Sortridge, £1¾.	2 Buller, £360.	100 Lelant Consols.
awkmoor, 10s.	100 Gawton, 11s.	20 Bedford United.
nheen, £1¾.	100 Silver Brook.	20 Gonamena.
ast Russell.	5 Rosewarne, £37½.	200 Molland, 2s.
uller and Basset.	25 Devon Buller.	10 East Wheal Rose.

IS A SELLER OF—

ngston, £4¾.	50 Zion, 23s. 9d.	5 Trelawny.
ast Russell, 5s. 6d.	20 Great Alfred, £3¼.	50 West Grenville, 5s. 6d.
owethia.	5 Wheal Wrey.	70 Edward, £4¼.
heal Kitty.	10 North Basset.	5 Herodsfoot.

Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street. 50 St. Day United.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—

st Alfred, £2¼.	50 Silver Brook.	50 Tretoil, £2.
avy Consols, 30s.	2 Wheal Margaret, £79.	200 College (Irel.), 9s. 9d.
fred Consols, £22¾.	25 Kelly Bray, 21s.	100 Catherine & Jane, 10s.
alstock Consols, £3¾.	10 Buller and Basset.	2 Old Tolgus Unt., £99.
es Side, 3s. 6d.	20 Gr. Wh. Alfred, £8¾.	10 Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £8.
awton, 11s. 9d.	50 Wheal Zion, 24s.	10 Margery.
ebarvah, £3½.	50 Hawkmoor.	20 Great Wheal Busy, £6.
Day United, 32s.	20 Pendeen, 40s.	50 Sortridge Cons., £1¾.
dy Bertha, 16s.	10 Wheal Emma, £7¼.	5 East Wheal Rose, £10.
ast Frances, £16.	50 East Russell.	10 Rosew. & Herl., £5¾.
orth Frances, £16.	100 Chancellorsville.	100 Molland.
est Grenville, 6s.	10 Lelant Consols, £3¾.	20 Wheal Grenville, 38s.
heal Buller, £367½.	100 Castell, 8s. 9d.	2 Providence.
allymoneen, £1¾.	50 Wheal Edward, £4¾.	40 South Gorland.

ENRY GOULD SHARP DEALS in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and will give every information to parties wish- invest capital, as to those mines which are likely to prove most remunerative. se, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, subject to COMMISSION as at foot:—

		25 Trewetha, £3¾.
25 Drake Walls, £3 1s. 3d.	5 North Basset, £27½.	50 Vale of Towy, 15s. 9d.
10 Great Vor, £6 6s. 3d.	5 Par Consols, £23.	5 Wheal Arthur, £6.
5 Herodsfoot, £6¾.	1 Rosewarne Uni., £41½.	5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £18¼.
10 Hingston Down, £4¼.	20 Sortr. Consols, 34s. 9d.	10 Wheal Wrey, £7¼.
10 Nant. and Penr., £1⅝.	10 Tincroft, £5 2s. 6d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £77½.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to paying calls.

		50 West Par, 12s.
1 Cargoll, £40.	10 Great Alfred, £3½.	50 West Grenville, 5s. 6d.
1 Collacombe.	25 Lady Bertha, 13s. 9d.	25 Wh. Grenville, 28s. 6d.
25 East Alfred, 41s. 3d.	5 North Frances, £17¼.	2 Wheal Margery, £16¾.
20 Great Hewas, 23s.	50 St. Day United, 31s. 6d.	10 Wheal Ludcott, 36s. 9d.

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success—viz., good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance in price during the ensuing year.

100 Chancellorsville, 8s. | 1 Herward United, £40.
50 Molland, 3s. 9d.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—

For shares under	£1	0	0	each,	0s. 6d.	per share.
Above £1	0	0, and under	2	0	0 each,	1s. 0d. per share.
Above 2	0	0, and under	5	0	0 each,	1s. 6d. per share.
Above 5	0	0, and under	10	0	0 each,	2s. 6d. per share.
Above 10	0	0, 1¼ per cent.				

Every information given respecting the best description of shares, either for investment or speculation.

In reply to numerous enquiries, GEORGE MOORE begs to state that he will effect PURCHASES or SALES of SHARES (in the Mining Exchange) for account, or longer time, for responsible parties.

Contangos and backwardations negociated.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most skilful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with orders.

		20 Nant. and Penrh., £1¾.
25 Tincroft, £5¼.	1 United, £120.	50 West Grenville, 6s.
10 East Alfred Con., £2¼.	25 St. Day United, 32s.	5 North Frances, £18.
5 Alfred, £22¾.	50 South Condurrow, £3⅝.	5 Unity, £2½.
5 Great Alfred, £9.	50 Vale of Towy, £⅝.	1 East Tolgus, £55.
2 North Crofty, £5½.	50 East Rosewarne, £1.	5 Camborne Vean and
1 North Roskear, £110.	5 West Stray Park, £7¼.	Wheal Francis, £6.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE DEALERS, &c., 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

2 Alfred Consols, £22¼.	1 Grambler & St. Aubyn,	10 St. Day Unit., 33s. 9d.
1 Basset.	£112½.	5 Trewetha, £3½.
15 Bryntail, £2½.	5 Great Alfred, £9 2s. 6d.	10 Tincroft, £5⅛.
6 Butterdon, £2¾.	40 Great Dowgas, £2 2s.	1 United Mines.
5 Boiling Well, £8¾.	5 Herodsfoot, £6 18s. 9d.	20 Vale of Towy, 18s. 9d.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £59.	10 Kenneggy, 27s. 6d.	1 West Caradon, £165.
50 Carnewas, 5s. 8d.	10 Lelant Consols, £3¾.	5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £19¾.
15 Cwm Sebon, 32s. 9d.	2 North Basset, £29.	5 Wheal Uny, £4 8s. 9d.
2 Clijah and Wentworth.	3 Par Cons., £23½.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £47½
10 Drake Walls, £3½.	1 Providence Mines.	3 Trelawny, £25¾.
20 Dyffryn Castell, 10s. 9d.	5 Porkellis, £8¾.	5 Wheal Wrey, £7.
10 East Buller, £1¾.	20 Pedn-an-drea, 26s. 9d.	5 Wh. Grenville, 28s. 9d.
3 East Wheal Rose, £8¾,	5 Sortr. Consols, 36s. 9d.	5 Wh. Edward, £4 8s. 9d.
including call.	1 South Caradon, £352½.	10 Wh. Harriett, 11s. 9d.
20 East Russell, 6s. 9d.	1 South Frances.	3 Wh. Margaret, £80.
10 Great Hewas, 23s. 9d.	10 So. Gorland, £3 18s. 9d.	3 West Basset, £33¾.

Mr. HERRON recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—Grambler and St. Aubyn, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Mary Ann, Herodsfoot, Vale of Towy, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Wheal Margaret, West Caradon, South Caradon, Trewetha, Drake Walls, Par Consols.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 3, 1857.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.—Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN, undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and the ORGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited Liability Act.

CHARLES BEST, JUN.,
24, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.
SHAREBROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Feb. 13, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
36, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a FEW SHARES in the STRATHALBYN MINING COMPANY.—Apply, stating number and lowest price, to GEO. S. BRYANT, 2, St. Stephen-street, Bristol.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, will appear in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, to be published on Saturday, 11th inst. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, will appear in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, to be published on Saturday, 11th inst. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, will appear in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, to be published on Saturday, 11th inst. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling. To be obtained at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.	WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED.
GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.	ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND.
EAST WHEAL ALFRED.	PROVIDENCE MINES.
WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.	SOUTH CARADON.
BOTALLACK.	WEST CARADON.
WHEAL MARGERY.	CRADDOCK MOOR.
ROSEWARNE UNITED.	EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or So. Bedford).

SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the above mines, will be found in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, to be published on Saturday, 11th inst.; the REVIEW also containing Full Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

THOMAS AND MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENTS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON;
AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR SALE.—AT THE ROBRINGTON MINES, CHIRBURY, NEAR SHREWSBURY, A CAPITAL STEAM-ENGINE AND MATERIALS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the mine, on Tuesday, the 7th of April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, ALL the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the RORRINGTON MINES COMPANY, situate as above; comprising an excellent ROTATIVE STEAM-ENGINE, 22 in. cylinder, with pumping and winding gear; 22 fms. wood rods, pulleys and stands, cast-iron T-bob, blocks, straps, and first piece of main rod, complete; 1 tubular boiler, 10 tons; a crusher, 26 in. diameter, rolls and revolving wheel attached; 6 7 in. 9 ft. pumps; 35 5 in. 6 ft. pumps; 1 6 in. 7 ft. working barrel, with doorpiece, &c.; 1 5 in. plunger-pole, 7 ft. 6 in., with case, &c.; 1 5 in. windbore; 4 ft. 6 in. H-piece and top doorpiece; 15 fms. wood bucket-rods, 4 in. square, with plates and pins; wood air-pipes, cisterns, launders, &c.; 31 fms. wood rods, 6 in. square, with plates and pins; sundry chains, kibbles, &c.; 90 fms. 4½ in. flat-ropes; 65 fms. 5 in. round ditto; 766 fms. of railroad iron, 2½ in. by ⅝, with saddles; ladders, water-barrels, &c.; old timber; good crab-winch; 2 3-shieve iron blocks; 2 horse-whims, &c.; iron and wood wagons; dressing, miners', carpenters', and smiths' tools; count house, furniture, &c.; screwing stocks, &c.; new steel, iron, timber, &c.; straw-engine; beam, scales, and weights; small ditto; miners' dial (by Wilton); together with sundry other materials, stores, &c., too numerous to mention.

The auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of mine agents to this valuable machinery, &c.

For catalogues and permission to view, apply to the manager, on the mine, Capt. EDWARD ROGERS; Mr. THOMAS WATSON, 57, Threadneedle-street; and to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Throadneedle-street, London.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.

Mr. J. R. PIKE will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either for investment or speculation.

A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, April 3, 1857.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Mr. REGINALD HORLEY, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.
R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Refe ence.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

WM. ADOLPH AND CO., OF LONDON (E. C.), FOREIGN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of COBALT, NICKEL, COPPER, and ALL OTHER ORES, SPEISSES, and METALS, of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY of every description. Highest references given.—Address letters, post paid, as above.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2583 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a *bona fide* concern applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," *Mining Journal* Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by a respectable and confidential person, a SITUATION as CLERK in a FORGE, IRON FOUNDRY, or COLLIERY. The highest testimonials as to character, &c.—Address to "C. P.," Post-office, Dudley.

WANTED, for WHEAL LEWIS TIN MINES, near Hayle, Cornwall, an EXPERIENCED MANAGING UNDERGROUND AGENT, who is fully competent to conduct the whole of the surface and underground operations. Also, a SECOND UNDERGROUND AGENT for the same mines.—Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to Mr. VAWDREY, the purser, at Penpoll, Hayle, Cornwall.—Dated March 25, 1857.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SETT, adjoining one of the oldest and richest mines in CARDIGANSHIRE, and on the same lodes.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT JONES, miner, &c., Llanidloes, North Wales.

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN COPPULL, NEAR CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE.—TO BE LET, an excellent BED OF COAL, about 4½ ft. in thickness, under an estate in Coppull, called Cow Moss Farm, now in the occupation of PETER NORRIS, as tenant. The coal, which has been proved, lies about 60 yards below the surface, and is of superior quality. The North Union Railway runs through the estate on a level, and the Coppull Station is within 300 yards. The property is distant about nine miles from Preston, and about seven from Wigan.

Proposals for working the coal will be received by Messrs. JAMES WHITTLE and SONS, land and mining agents, Charnock Richard; or by Messrs. STANTON and JONES, solicitors, Chorley; from either of whom the terms for letting may be obtained.
Chorley, March 19, 1857.

PERMANENT WAY RAILS FOR SALE.
By JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., 1 and 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

BON ACCORD COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ALLOTMENT OF THE SHARES in this company will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 8th inst. No application for shares will be received after Tuesday, the 7th inst., when the list will be definitively closed. By order of the Board, C. GRAINGER, Sec. pro tem.
24, Gresham-street, London, April, 4, 1857.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.
SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C. MANUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London; and St. Austell, Cornwall.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

SIR,—In your last Journal you give a list of prices paid in the past quarter for ore copper, and those received by smelters for cake copper, and pass a reflection on smelters for allowing prices to fluctuate so much. Those fluctuations are, you say, quite unjustifiable and unaccountable, smelters having the whole of the trade in their own hands. Rely upon it, Sir, variations in the price of copper, and consequently in the standard of ore, affect none more than smelters. It is quite true that the copper trade is entirely in their hands—that is, in the hands of every proprietor of a smelting works throughout the kingdom. Those proprietors, as most of your readers are aware, are numerous—more numerous, I believe than they ever were before. Now, Sir, I think that every unprejudiced reader, miner, or smelter—every one who will look dispassionately at the subject, must see that the fluctuations complained of arise from copper smelters not uniting (although they are incessantly accused of doing so) together, in order to regulate the standard of ore and price of copper. If they did so, it seems quite clear that it would be of paramount interest to them to keep the market as steady as possible, and thus, by serving themselves, serve the miner.

The smelters are thus kicked on one side, because they are suspected of uniting together; and on the other, because they do not unite to keep the standard of ore and the price of copper at the same point. In the iron trade, which I suppose is not a monopoly, the fluctuations, in proportion to the price of the article, have in the last two years been much greater than those now under notice. Reductions in, and additions to, wages of 10 per cent., owing to changes in the value of the metal, are of frequent occurrence, both having, before now, happened within a period of six months. In fact, a greater proof of the non-existence, at present, of any effective monopoly could not be brought forward than the fluctuations mentioned above. Those prices were, it is true, fixed, and, perhaps, stuck to, by the old hands, who meet periodically; but it is a well known fact that they were far from being kept to by the new hands, they, when the price was reduced, delivering only at much above nominal rates. It is also well known by those connected with the trade, that when the standard and price of copper went up so rapidly, some of the old companies had large unexecuted contracts on their books; thus making it greatly their interest to keep the price unaltered. From the great competition in the trade, they were unable to do so.

Miners have continually been crying out for more competition, and to show that they have at last got what they so much wished for, I need only refer them to your account of the sales of ore in the last three months. A firm, new comers into the trade, and whom the most inveterate crier-down of smelters cannot accuse of being in connection with any association, or of having a part in any monopoly in the trade, stands third on the list, they themselves having purchased more than a tenth of the whole of the copper raised in Cornwall; and if you add to their quantity the quantities purchased by two other new comers, and whose purchases are likely greatly to increase, the total will be nearly a sixth of the whole amount raised. This being a fact, the truth of which everyone can assure himself, by reference to the last *Mining Journal*, it has no doubt put an end to any injustice miners may have suffered in bygone times from a want of competition.

Having, then, this competition, how can we account for the gradual lowering of the standard in the last few weeks? I take it the following must be some of the causes. First, it was utterly impossible for any smelter, with our present expensive mode of reducing ores, to stand his ground for any length of time, with only a difference in his favour between ore and cake copper of 15*l.* and 16*l.*; and, secondly, we find from your Journal, that the present high price has greatly checked the consumption, consumers generally, looking forward to a fall in price, withhold their orders in consequence. That a fall will ere long take place is not doubted by all parties interested in the trade. If it take place (and there are nine chances to one that it will) in three weeks or a month, your list of sales would then stand as follows, it taking some time before purchased ores can be received and reduced, and smelters get their returns.

	Paid for copper in ore.				Received for cake.			Difference.		
Feb. 27.....	£109	16	0	substituting	£126	(reduced price)		£16	4	0
March 6	109	8	3	.....	for 135	.....		16	11	9
March 13.....	105	17	3	.....	.....	.....		20	2	9

Looking at the above figures, all those who have paid any attention to smelting expenses, will agree with me that profits, instead of being enormously great, as set forth by your correspondent, will be exceedingly small.

Before I conclude, however, I wish to remark, that I have never been able to understand why the copper trade should be called a secret one, as I am not aware of any other trade which has statistics so complete, compiled, and laid before the public; of tin, lead, and zinc, we have not half the information.—*Swansea, March* 31. COPPER.

GOVERNMENT TRIALS OF CAST-IRON AT WOOLWICH.

SIR,—In the early part of last year several advertisements appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and various newspapers, emanating from Government, inviting parties to send to the Arsenal, at Woolwich, parcels of pig-iron of not less than half a ton each, in order that they should be tested in various ways, to ascertain by comparison their different qualities, and which showed the greatest superiority; and at the same time promising that, when this was completed, a statement should be published with the results. This was responded to by numerous ironmasters, and amongst them by myself; but up to this time no results have been given, and on application at the Royal Arsenal no answer can be obtained. Probably, the insertion of this letter in your valuable Journal may call attention to the subject, and obtain some information for the parties who naturally feel most interest in being made acquainted with the result.

Birmingham, March 30. IRONMASTER.

NEGLECTED MINERALS.

SIR,—My paper, two weeks since, on "Only Jack," having given such general satisfaction, I shall now say something about Jack's first cousin—not Cornish cousin Jackey, but calamine (*the carbonate of zinc*). This mineral is found but sparingly in Cornwall; it abounds in Somersetshire, in the Mendip Hills; a small quantity may be procured in Devon, but the great sources of supply will be found in Flintshire, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Derby. Neglected Ireland, too, might and should come in for a fair share of the advantages to be obtained by the improved method of smelting this mineral. Considerable quantities have been produced at the Merllyn Mine, Garreg, Pen-y-Gelli, Orsedd, and the Flintshire Mines, situated near the junction of the millstone grit and the lime formation. The calamine found there is now valuable, and will pay for dressing. This, like jack, is the concomitant of lead, and may be taken as a capital companion, especially if it, like jack, helps materially to pay the cost of the mines. Recent discoveries in the modes of smelting have effected this, and I recommend the managers of all mines where it is discovered to carefully save it, even if they do not at once meet a market for it at a great price. The cost of putting it into a heap by itself is little; it eats no bread, and will not injure by exposure. Depend on it, the article will be sought up by-and-by. Now, let me direct attention to what has hitherto been considered the annoyance of the northern lead miner—his "cawk" (*sulphate of barytes*). Up to the present time, carbonate of barytes could only be sold if of a pure white colour; this is now in great demand in certain quarters, but recent improvements have shown that the iron stains, as the bad colour is called, can be removed by chemical appliances, and the sulphuret converted into a carbonate equally adapted to the consumers' purposes; therefore, I beg you miners who produce "cawk" not to throw it among the "attle," but put it into a heap by itself; it costs little, and will pay for its keeping.

Miners who produce fluor-spar will do well to follow the same recommendation, limited as is the demand for the article just now. Science is busy at work elaborating the active principle contained in this extraordinary mineral, and rumours have reached me of important discoveries having been made of its qualities.

Mundic, much despised mundic, is now in considerable demand, and that demand is hourly increasing for certain qualities. At Tywarnhaile, there are thousands of tons thrown over the heaps that, had they been saved, would pay well, and be a source of considerable revenue. Silver enough to purchase the fee simple of the estates have been thrown over the burrows in certain mines in Cornwall through mere inattention, and want of precaution.

Take my advice, oh ye producers of minerals; do not throw away any kind of mineral. If you do not know what it is, enquire; if you cannot learn, put it in a heap by itself, it will surely pay for returning some day, as well as jack, calamine, cawk, and a number of other formerly contemned members. Remember, we live in an age of progress. The watchword of science is onward; the watchword of miners should be similar.

March 30. GEORGE HENWOOD.

COAL MINING, AND MINING SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I know not in what calling or profession there is so much scope for mechanical skill and scientific knowledge as in that of mining, especially *coal* mining. It is vastly important that the mining engineer of the present day be scientifically as well as practically acquainted with the construction and working of steam-engines, with the geological condition and character of the minerals and the rocks in which they are found, and with the chemical and mechanical properties of fluids; he must also be acquainted with the principles of mechanical drawing, with plane and trigonometrical surveying, and the methods of applying surface and underground surveys to paper. Can any one come to a knowledge of these subjects intuitively? Or, is it a matter of trifling concern that managing miners have at best a merely lean, superficial knowledge of them, when on such depends so much the lives of hundreds of our fellow-creatures, and our national prosperity? for it is—

> Coal that makes our country great,
> And great her power;
> The deeply hidden source of one broad stream
> Of prosperous doing,
> Upon whose banks are placed
> Our manufactur ng greatness,
> The wide world's wonder and pride of Briton's sons.

Mining is a hazardous, but manly profession; in it are opportunities for investigation and research in some of the most complex, but yet interesting and enobling sciences. The philanthropist and ardent educationalist ought to become a miner, that he may become familiar with the character and habits of the working miner, and hence with the great necessity there is for using every means to improve and elevate such. I am glad to say that in our day are to be found men who are seemingly following in the wake of a Luther or a Stephenson, with respect to their strenuous efforts and self-sacrifice to give their sons an education. An instance may be cited where the youth of nineteen has left the picks and pit for awhile, and is now studying in the Mining School; he has laid aside the severe practice and is now *struggling* for the theory, and his parent striving to maintain him the while. Others are, per force, uniting the practical and theoretical, as the Scotchman does his milk and porridge, not being able to afford the one without the other; they are honestly labouring in the mine of coal with their hands, that they may honourably and nobly labour in the mine of science with their heads. I mention this to encourage and incite others to like efforts, and shall feel myself amply rewarded if this be in the least degree effected. As an incentive to another class, I might make reference to some whose ambitions and aims are higher, but who listen to many of the same lessons and lectures with the former; mining to them has been a matter of choice, and they are wisely storing their minds with the facts and science of mining, preparatory to the practice.

It would appear that *the time* for Mining Schools has now come; our coal is lessening at a very considerable rate every year; mining operations are becoming more extensive, and farther from the surface, rendering gases and water more difficult to contend with. The same applies to metallic mines. Our minerals must be husbanded, and new deposits sought out—if such there be; hence the increasing need of the keen scrutiny of science, and the counsel and guidance of all known facts.

Bristol, April 2. M. FRYAR.

EDUCATION OF MINERS AS THE ONLY MEANS OF PREVENTING ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

SIR,—In my last letter I ventured to state my views with respect to the grave importance of accidents in coal mines which arise from falls of roof, &c.; and now I am prepared to propose what I conscientiously believe will be a remedy for these accidents, or, at least, will diminish their frequency and neutralize their melancholy consequences. The primary cause of most explosions is, in my opinion, none other than the falls of roof, which always, as is well known, disturb the state of the air, and also increase the comparatively pure gas and drive it from the gobbin, or goaves, into the benks and gateways in which the men are at work with naked lights. The consequence of this is not difficult to infer; an explosion ensues, and, it may be, hundreds of lives are sacrificed at a moment's notice. But some may be induced to remark that such accidents will be entirely prevented by means of good ventilation and the use of the Davy lamp, by diluting the carburetted hydrogen with pure air and carrying it away in an innocuous state. This has been tried, has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting: inexperience may suggest this as a feasible remedy, but I cannot see how it can meet with the approbation of mining engineers, and those colliers whose opinion can have any weight in the matter. I repeat that it is impracticable, in the present state of the Davy lamp, to use it regularly in the benks and stalls; and there are places, and many too, in every mine which no skill in the science of pneumatics can possibly ventilate or keep free from the accumulation of fire-damp at all times and under all circumstances. I remarked too, in my last letter, that the only practical knowledge of any real value as regards the fall of the roof is possessed by the colliers themselves. No one, I feel certain, can deny this assertion with any chance of success, as I know it will be substantiated by every candid coal viewer and mining engineer of eminence in the country. Such a state of things does not reflect in the slightest degree upon the abilities of these gentlemen, whose duties will not admit of their gaining much practical experience in matters of this kind; besides it is more useful for the colliers themselves to possess it, who are constantly in a position to watch the earliest manifestations of the state of the roof, and cautiously guard against its dangerous consequences. The experience of some of the men on this part of their practical duties is so accurate and extensive, that I have known many of them who could not only devise the best possible means to support the roof, but could tell to a few minutes when the roof would fall, if not properly secured, after a weight had come on. If this be true, then I ask, in all earnestness and sincerity, is it not necessary to assist practical experience on a subject so momentous in its results—the safety of lives—by all the light and knowledge which the cultivation of modern science can suggest or supply? Cannot, I ask, the imperishable laws that regulate the strain, strength, and elasticity of materials, the properties of gases, considered hydrostatically, pneumatically, and chemically, be taught in a familiar manner to those adult colliers whose duty it is to watch and protect the safety of the roof, and to guard against the melancholy effects of accumulated explosive fire damp? If this could be done, and if all parties who are interested in the welfare of the miner are sincere, I see no practical difficulty in the way of its accomplishment; then, I will venture to predict, that a class of men will be created with not a tithe of the pretensions of the present Government Inspectors, whose vigilance on the spot will do more to diminish the fatal accidents in coal mines than any measure which has been hitherto devised for that purpose. But it may be asked, how can these subjects be taught with any practical advantage to a class of colliers whose previous neglected education is such as not to enable them to apply the above-named laws and properties to accurate arithmetical computations? My answer to such an enquiry is, that no such applications are absolutely necessary, as such a knowledge engrafted on that stem of experience, good conduct and mental training, without which no collier can hope to raise himself a step beyond a hewer and putter, will be of incalculable benefit, without the power of calculating accurately the consequences of these laws.

Some such a scheme as the following seems well adapted to carry out practically this desirable object. Of course, there are lines of railway running through most mining districts in this country, which might be made available in bringing the colliers to a central position once a week, for a few hours, to be taught those subjects which have a practical bearing upon their duties and safety. An association in a colliery district should be instituted, consisting of coal owners, mining engineers, and philanthropic gentlemen in the neighbourhood, each member of which to be entitled to send a number of colliers of good character and practical efficiency proportional to his subscription, to a central position, to be taught the above subjects, divested as much as necessary to suit the individual wants of the colliers, of scientific technicalities and mathematical symbols. In this way a competent man would be enabled to convey a sufficient knowledge of the laws which regulate the material world to upwards of 200 colliers annually. Would this be doing no good? Yes, it would—great good. And I have no hesitation in stating that a man, without neglecting his practical duties, attending such a class once a week for the space of six months, would acquire such a knowledge of these subjects as would enable him, in conjunction with his experience, to make valuable applications in mining operations, and materially assist in conducting the works of the mine in comparative safety. The expense of this would be trifling, and might be easily met by a small subscription from each man attending the lectures, and the friends of the association. I am sure that no one can estimate the probable benefit which would result from the circumstance of sending annually 200 such men, possessing such information, amongst the uneducated colliers, not only in direct practical application of that knowledge to the various operations of the mine, but also in stimulating the colliers themselves to a better appreciation of the rich advantages which education is always ready to confer.

I have imperfectly sketched out my views on this important subject, leaving the necessary details open for future consideration. And now, Sir, it only remains for me to recommend this or some such scheme to your able advocacy, and to the earnest attention of those individuals who feel an interest in the education of the coalminer, and the prevention of such melancholy accidents as those of the Clymmer and Lund Hill Collieries. It is scarcely necessary to add that I shall be happy to co-operate with any gentlemen in such a praiseworthy undertaking, and to render every assistance at my command in placing a design which promises to be so useful into successful operation. I agree with the suggestion, as referred to by your Cornwall correspondent of last week, that "a scientific man, a miner if possible, be deputed by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society to travel in the mining districts, and give lectures, on science as applied to mining, to miners in their own localities," providing that some such permanent plan as I have endeavoured to suggest cannot be carried out in practice.—*March* 30. COAL MINER.

THE CYMMER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

SIR,—Amidst the hurry and excitement of our county election, I seize a moment to reply to the candid and honest queries of your correspondent, "Equity," in reference to Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for this district:—

1. I beg to say that Mr. Evans was not informed by Mr. Mackworth that "he had insisted upon rules calculated for a dangerous colliery."
2. Mr. Mackworth did not inform Mr. Evans, "his successor, of the deficient arrangements as to ventilation, &c., with a view to his visiting that colliery especially."
3. "When the districts were to be divided, and Mr. Evans was to succeed Mr. Mackworth, the latter gentleman did not communicate at all with Mr. Evans touching the Cymmer Colliery, "and the deficient arrangements as to ventilation," &c.; or on any other subject respecting that colliery.

Indeed, I cannot for a moment suppose that Mr. Mackworth felt it necessary to do so, seeing that he did not consider it requisite to go underground himself the last time that he visited the Cymmer Colliery, and considered his own suggestions in reference to the state of that works of so little importance as only to communicate them verbally, on the only two occasions that he ever visited the Cymmer Colliery, and on one occasion to an illiterate man, that could not converse in English. I shall defer my review of the trial for another occasion, simply remarking by the way that both the conduct of the judge, who appeared in the character of an advocate for the prisoners at the bar, and the verdict of the jury, have given great dissatisfaction to the working colliers of this district.—*March* 31. JUSTICE.

THE BORING MACHINE ON BRENDON HILL, SOMERSET.

SIR,—Some years since you published two or three letters from Mr. Abbott, on the possibility of boring shafts and levels in mines. In answer to his remarks he got several incredulous replies, and, feeling convinced it could be accomplished, I came to his aid and gave my views on the subject.

For some weeks past I have been much pleased to learn that a persevering individual, possessed of intellectual genius, had got up a machine for boring a 5 ft. level, and had taken it to Brendon Hill, Somerset, for the express purpose of boring an adit to an iron mine. I was in town at the time they tried it, which prevented my being on the spot to witness its performance; but last Thursday I visited the place, and on examining it I found that after boring 5 feet into an edge clay slate rock, a portion of the machinery gave way, and the apparatus was withdrawn from the level to be repaired. Notwithstanding the machine has broken down, which I very much regret, it is a step in the right direction, and I sincerely hope the inventor will persevere, and make such alterations as will bring it so near perfection as to reward him for his outlay and trouble.

For the information of your readers I will endeavour to give the outlines of the machinery. First it has an eight-armed head fitted with movable teeth or cutters, with a piston-rod working in a horizontal cylinder, mounted on a ten-wheel carriage which runs on rails. At the mouth of the adit, or level, they have also a well adapted Cornish boiler mounted on its end; from this they have a run of steam-pipes that pass into the level connected with the cylinder, and on the opposite side there is a run of exhausting-pipes to carry off the waste steam. When the machine is set in motion it assumes the jumper principle—a forth and back stroke. On the piston-rod, which is hexagonal, there is a cog-wheel that works against a spiral screw; this turns the jumper, or the arm-wheel on which the teeth are fixed, to act on all the surface of the rock in rotation. As they advance the steam and exhausting pipes have to be lengthened, but how this is accomplished, whether by flexible or sliding pipes, I did not discover, as the machinery was withdrawn from the level when I saw it. As a matter of course, the carriage is firmly stayed to prevent its rebounding. I have no doubt the inventor, although unknown to me, will not object to my making a few observations on his machinery—not to depreciate its value but to aid him in future operations. An inspection of the machine has convinced me that the inventor required more practical knowledge as to its working, which would have taught him that every part should be of proportionate strength to meet the work it had to perform. The arms should have been at least 6 feet in diameter to make sufficient room to work a machine of the description he has put up, as there is not space for the man to stand by to work it. The cylinder should have been 6 ft. in length, whereas it is only about 2 ft., consequently the most careful engine-man would let her knock herself to pieces within the space of a month. I am well aware that there are many difficulties to be overcome, but by perseverance the most stubborn obstacles may generally be surmounted. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, March 30.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NICHOLAS ENNOR having returned from town, is now about to proceed on a tour of inspection to the West of Cornwall; any orders forwarded to him in time to Wiveliscombe, Somerset, will meet his early attention. Mines recommended as genuine investments.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE TUNNEL ON THE MANCHESTER AND MILFORD HAVEN RAILWAY.

SIR,—Having worked a great deal in the rocks of Cardiganshire, and knowing the importance of a railway to this part of the country, from the great mineral treasures that have to be removed from it, and the traffic occasioned by working them, I beg to offer a few observations with reference to the practical construction of the tunnel necessary for connecting the valley of the Wye with that of the Ystwyth.

The slates of this country are more or less perpendicular, and their divisional planes run from 12° west of south to 12° east of north, and there can be no doubt that the easiest line of excavation would be at right angles to that line—say, 12° south of east, and 12° north of west; because every division of slate would form a breast-head, behind which the powder would act with greater force, and the slabs of slate being broken through at right angles, the arch of rock over would be more likely to stand without the assistance of wood-work or mason-work. I apprehend, however, that the line of tunnel will have to form an angle with the line of slates of about 19°, thereby forming the ground overhead into a skew arch, which would require more mason work, as the arch on each line, or division of stone, would be longer or more elliptic by this means; but, whatever course the tunnel may be made to take, I see no practical difficulty in making it.

In order to arrive at the cost of excavation, I will suppose the tunnel to be 30 feet wide, and 30 feet high, which will give an area of, say, 20 fms. for the forebreast. A level of 7 feet high, by 4 feet wide, may be driven anywhere in this country for 7*l.* per fm., and 15*s.* per fm. would be a fair price for stoping down the remaining 19 fathoms. This would give in round numbers 22*l.* a fm., as the cost of excavation, or 20,960*l.* a mile; and, in order to make sufficient allowance, I would call the distance four miles, or, say, 80,000*l.* for the whole work. I say nothing of the masonwork, as this cannot be ascertained before the work is cut through. I will, however, state a peculiar fact connected with the construction of this tunnel, which is, that both the Logylas and Frongoch lodes will pass through it, which have left a profit on working at the Lisburne Mines and Cwmystwyth, in the last twenty years, of 250 per cent. more than the whole capital required for excavating the tunnel. I have no doubt that other good metalliferous veins will be found in doing this work, so that few tunnels undertaken for railroad purposes have offered such prospects of returns from minerals, and very few even for mining.

Of course, I am very anxious that this great work for Cardiganshire, and, as I believe, for the country generally, should be undertaken, and I am desirous of giving every encouraging circumstance that suggests itself to me in favour of its being proceeded with; but in this statement I have been strictly bound by facts, and have distorted nothing in order to give an improper colouring or bias either way to the features of the undertaking. I should have added, in describing the work, that there is very little water contained in it, and I have no doubt, that from a 6 inch to an 8 inch diameter pump, with a little portable water-wheel, would be sufficient to drain any one of the different shafts it may be found necessary to make along the line of the tunnel. I must also add, that in the hundreds of fathoms of cross-cutting that I have seen, and had done, in the rock of this country, I have seen no clays, quicksands, or anything else that offers an impediment to the progress of such work.

April 2. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

MANGANESE—THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The advertisements of this company, containing the surveyor's report respecting the manganese to be raised, and the price and profit to be realised, are based upon such an imperfect knowledge of the subject as to be likely to cause the greatest disappointment and loss to the shareholders. There is no lack of manganese in this country, independently of these mines, and from Devonshire the wants of the consumer were fully supplied a few years ago; but they were compelled to give way to the mines of Nassau and the Rhine, because *they competed in price*. Contracts were freely made in the Rhine provinces for the supply of manganese of good quality at 45*s.* per ton, delivered in the Tyne, Mersey, or Clyde. It is true prices are higher now. Since the English competition ceased there has been a steady advance, but the German mine owners are prepared at any time to crush English competition, if offered. All the elements of this mineral traffic are possessed in Germany at present, so as to give them the command of the business. The freight from the Rhine to the Tyne is only 4*s.* per ton, so that on the score of transport they have the advantage, to say nothing of labour, land, &c. Several projects have already been started, but they have been one by one abandoned when the case has come to be clearly understood. There is little doubt that the consumers and the public may be benefited by a struggle between rival sources, but the shareholders would have to pay for it. The foregoing remarks apply to manganese employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder, of 70 per cent. and under. Crystallised manganese of 80 to 95 per cent. does not come from the Rhine, and if any be raised in England it may successfully compete, no doubt. The consumption, however, is limited to glass and steel works, and perhaps does not reach a total of 200 tons a year.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne, March* 31. A BROKER.

CALIFORNIAN MINING STOCK—CAUTION.

SIR,—A few months ago, 400 shares of the Arizona Mining and Trading Company's stock [see *Mining Journal*, June 7, 1856] was sent by an agent to England, and sold at $20, or about £4 per share. The success in that case, I am informed, has induced the same parties to forward 3000 more shares for the like purpose; or, failing to effect a sale, to borrow money upon them.

Now, as the title to this mine is claimed by other parties, and the mine was "jumped" by the Arizona men, it is only proper that English capitalists should be informed of that fact. The agent who took the shares to England knows of the following notice having been published in the *Alta California* newspaper, in this city:—

"CAUTION.—Port of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico: The undersigned hereby give notice that they and their associates are the sole owners of the copper mine called El Ajo, situated near the line dividing the State of Sonora and the Gadsden purchase; and having been informed that a company is forming for the purpose of taking possession, and working said mine, they hereby warn all persons that the title of the undersigned and associates thereto is the only original and true one ever granted by competent authority, and that they will defend the same against all intruders, and hold any and all persons liable for any damages they may sustain by reason of any trespass on their rights aforesaid.—Dated at Guaymas, Oct. 31, 1855: JUAN ROBINSON, HERNANDO CUBILLAS, MATIAS ALGUA."

You will see, by this notice, that the mine was called El Ajo by the Mexicans, and I assure you it is the same and only mine now possessed by the Arizona Company. The agents of the *owners* of the mine are merchants of the highest respectability in this city, and I am assured by them that their title is good, and that they will commence suit against the company for possession and damages as soon as the United

overnment organises a district court in the Gadsden territory; and as a bill is ore Congress for that purpose, we may expect that legal proceedings will soon menced.—*San Francisco, Feb.* 19. ANGLO-SAXON.

MINING OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of your correspondents, some time back, expressed himself sorely grieved omparatively little interest excited in the members of the Geological Society paper of Dr. Rubbidge on the mines of Namaqualand. As that correspondent ot to have been a member of that honourable society, he may not be aware subject of those mines had been before the society in January last, when Mr. a civil and mining engineer, and a fellow of the society, gave a very interest- ccount of the mines and country of Namaqualand, which he has been e years engaged in exploring professionally. His descriptions were further ted by several valuable original surveys of that country, with several views tions of the mines now at work there, and by a numerous and valuable collec- pecimens from different mines and localities in South Africa. It was remarked allant Chairman that this was almost the first time the subject of mining had ought before them in a *practical* as well as *geological* view, for which Mr. received the thanks of the meeting. The subject, however, so far from creating rest, was discussed for some time, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Hopkins, and others, in it. The circumstance of Mr. Calvert's unexpected presence, not being a t in London, induced the Chairman to take advantage of this, and request his s, which would otherwise have formed the matter for a "paper," and appeared, ot, in the *Mining Journal.—March* 30. F.G.S.

Mr. Calvert, C.M.E., referred to here is not the Mr. John Calvert from Aus- although the *name* is the same.]

Meetings of Public Companies.

TREWETHA MINING COMPANY.

general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Thread- treet, on Thursday,—Mr. BALSTON in the chair.

[illegible]RD (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting, and the fol- report:—

ch 31.—Since the last general meeting, the engine-shaft has been sunk to the required for a 70 fm. level, the top of plat cut, and the cross-cut extended west we expect to reach the lode about the latter part of April month. The 60 fm. as been extended north from the engine-shaft 10 fms. 2 ft. 5 in. through a pro lode; the present end is worth 7*l.* per fm.; this level south has been extended 0 ft. 6 in.; the lode here, on the whole, has been tolerably productive; the pre- d is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 50 fm. level has been extended north 11 fms. 5 ft.; driving the lode has not been so productive as heretofore; the present end is worth fm. The 40 fm. level has been extended north 11 fms. 4 ft. 8 in.; in the former he lode has been productive to the value of about 4*l.* per fm.; the latter part of rage has been, comparatively speaking, poor, only producing a little saving work; sent end is still without improvement. The stopes in the backs of the 30, 40, and levels are not yielding so much ore as hitherto, but the stopes in the back of the level are producing fair average quantities of ore. The raisings of ore for the r quarter cannot be correctly estimated until the lode shall have been laid open 70 fm. level; however, from the ore ground already driven through in the 60, we very reason to hope that the 70 will be very good, and enable us to maintain the samplings.—T. RICHARDS; W. ROWE.

tement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:

Balance last audit	£ 662	2	3			
Lead ore sold	2705	1	10			
Property-tax returned	6	13	4	= £3373	17	5
Mine cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan.	£1348	16	5			
Merchants' bills	701	13	3			
Royalty	176	10	3			
Bill stamps, &c.	0	13	6	= 2227	13	5
Balance in favour of adventurers				£1146	4	0

CHAIRMAN said the balance was rather less than the last quarter; but they had pending a great deal of money in putting up machinery. They had put up a ing-machine, which would pay itself in a very short time. He believed the ac- contained every item, as they were most anxious for all charges to be included, en if any were outstanding, they must be very small amounts.

HALLETT considered that it was very desirable to have the accounts so close up. report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN next proposed that a dividend of 3*s.* per share be made payable with.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

HALLETT moved that the committee of management be re-elected, which was ded by Mr. CODD, and carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, assured the shareholders that he do his best for the interest of the concern.

DUNSFORD remarked that lead was now at a very high price, and as their ores ned 60 ozs. of silver to the ton, and 80 per cent. of lead, he hoped they should ue to do very well. It was very rare with such a quantity of silver to get ood quality lead.

ote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

annual general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street- on Wednesday, Mr. P. D. HADOW in the chair.

HART (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following t of the directors:—

presenting their report to this the third annual meeting of the company, the di- s have, in the first place, to announce that, in compliance with the resolution at the special meeting held on Oct. 1 last, the company has been registered under int-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and a certificate of its incorporation as a limited ny was granted by the Registrar on Oct. 3, 1856. In July last the directors in- d the shareholders by circular that it had become necessary to call for the pay- of the remaining sum of 15*s.* per share, which under the agreement with Mr. José to Basto, of Lisbon, had to be called up; and, accordingly, 10*s.* per share has been for, but the directors have been enabled, with the sanction of Mr. Pinto, to post- alling for the remaining 5*s.* for the present.

directors were prevented from declaring a dividend so soon after the last annual g as they had anticipated, in consequence of a continuance of floods in Portugal delayed the transport of the ores from the mine to the shipping port of Aveiro; he amount per share divided in September was not so much as they stated in their port they would be in a position to declare, the ores in stock on Dec. 31, 1855, realised a less amount than had been calculated upon, from their proving to be rich as the parcels which had been previously sold, and the price of copper having , and thus reduced their value considerably.

accounts made up to Dec. 31 last have already been forwarded to the shareholders. xpenditure on capital account during the year 1856 has amounted to 2714*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* rmanent works, at Palhal, 908*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; on account of the mine at Aljustrel, 12*s.* 6*d.*; on the mine at Carvalhal, 135*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; and for the law charges in the tion of the company, 224*l.* 19*s.*=2714*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*: and payment has also been made r the year for additional land at Palhal, 201*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; and for land at Aljustrel, 19*s.* 2*d.*, making, with the sums previously paid from the commencement, a total for land of 1819*l.* 6*s.* It yet remains to be decided whether this expenditure has ully to be borne by the company or Mr. Pinto.

working account of the mine at Palhal extends over a period of 18 months, and it be seen that a profit of 3377*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* has resulted in that time, of which 1571*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* ivided in September last, and there remains a balance of profit of 1806*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; this, however, will have to be reserved a sum of about 240*l.*, for payment to the guese Government of the duty now being assessed on the ores raised from the com- ement of the working of the mine,

the detention of a vessel at Lisbon, where she put in under stress of weather, on , laden with 146 tons of Palhal ore, the directors have been prevented from de- g a further dividend in time for this meeting, but which they will be able to do on ealisation of the cargo.

expectation expressed by the directors in their last report that the raisings at Palha d gradually increase has been realised, the ore raised at that mine in 1856 having ounted to 548 tons gross, being an average of nearly 46 tons per month, and the agent e that there is every reason to believe that 700 tons of ore will be raised from this in the present year, the returns for the last few months having gradually increased 30 to nearly 60 tons per month.

managing directors, in their report, will detail the particulars of the operations have been conducted at the mine during the past year, and they will also state the pects which the present appearance of the mine affords. It remains for the directors port that at this meeting Messrs. Manuel Perez Lozano, José Maria Perez, John r, Jun., and Richard Taylor, retire from the direction by rotation, but, being eligi- they offer themselves for re-election. Mr. John White Cater having resigned the of auditor, it is necessary to supply the vacancy occasioned by his retirement, and irectors propose Mr. Charles Roberts, of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, for elec- to that office.

e accounts, which were taken as read, comprised the profit and loss account June 30, 1855, to Dec. 31, 1856, and the balance-sheet to Dec. 31, 1856.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Sales of ore at Palhal	£3750	2	0			
Rent of mills, and fines account	20	11	1			
Stock at Palhal, Dec. 31	3411	2	7			
Transfer fees	11	12	6	= £12,193	8	2
Balance last audit (less overcharge in cost-sheet)	14	6	8			
Mine costs at Palhal, Customs duties and bankers' commission at Oporto, and loss in exchange	7556	11	9			
Home management	1178	8	0			
Discount and interest	66	9	2			
Amount divided in Sept., 1856	1571	5	4	= 10,387	0	11
Leaving balance, being profit				£1,806	7	3

BALANCE-SHEET.

Capital paid up	£17,490	0	0			
Liabilities outstanding	1,855	6	11			
Reserve fund	375	17	6			
Balance profit, brought down	1,806	7	3	= £21,527	11	8
Permanent works at Palhal, mining expenditure at Aljustrel and Carvalhal, and law charges	12,528	11	8			
Palhal store—Ore, stores, and materials, at Palhal, and amount due to company	4,874	13	7			
Pinto Basto, property at Palhal and Aljustrel	1,819	6	0	= 19,222	11	3
Leaving balance in favour of company				£2,305	0	5

he CHAIRMAN thought the shareholders would agree with him when he stated t the accounts were satisfactory upon the whole. It would be seen that they had t down the expenditure to the lowest possible point. All their works had been alhal, which was the mine returning profits, whilst at Carvalhal the expenditure been but a few pounds. They had hitherto paid no dues to the Portuguese Go- nment, but should now have to pay the amount which had accumulated on that ount; this, of course, would be a draw upon their balance. They were not now in a position to declare a dividend, but would be enabled to do so immediately the last shipment of ore should have arrived and been sold, and he hoped the same amount as the last. The cargo was fully insured, but the vessel had been compelled to put in at Lisbon from stress. Mr. R. Taylor was about to proceed to Portugal shortly, when it would be seen what terms could be made with Mr. Pinto in reference to the Aljustrel.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., then read the manager's report, from which it appeared that the prospects of Palhal were highly favourable, but they had little confidence in the value of Carvalhal and Aljustrel.

A SHAREHOLDER said that with regard to Aljustrel, under the worst aspect they could only be compelled to spend 6000*l.* in all upon that property, he believed.

Mr. R. TAYLOR observed that 4289*l.* had already been spent.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR did not think Mr. Pinto would require them to spend more upon the Aljustrel, but he had had good opinions from the ancients, and from eminent Spanish mining engineers, and was naturally anxious that it should be thoroughly tested before it was abandoned.

A DIRECTOR remarked, in reply to a shareholder, that only 186*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* had been spent upon the Carvalhal since the commencement of the company.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the reception and adoption of the reports and accounts, which resolution was carried unanimously. Messrs. Manuel Perez Lozano, José Maria Perez, John Taylor, jun., and R. Taylor, were re-elected directors; and Mr. Geo. Roberts was elected auditor, in the room of Mr. J. W. Cater, resigned. It was resolved that the remuneration to the auditors be fixed at 10*l.* each per annum. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, acknowledged by Mr. Hadow, terminated the meeting.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, 17, Gracechurch-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. HACKETT in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD CREASE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Sales of copper ores from April to February	£8,795	6	10			
Calls received	4,675	0	0			
Forfeited shares sold	983	0	0			
Dues returned by Duchy	338	17	0			
Merchants' accounts, balance not claimed	2	9	8			
Loan from Smith, Payne, and Smith's	2,500	0	0	= £17,294	13	6
Balance from last account	1,559	4	6			
Mine cost, Feb., 1856, to Jan., 1857	14,303	0	10			
Calls unpaid on forfeited shares	304	10	0	= 16,166	15	4
Balance in favour of company				£1,127	18	2

Mr. CREASE then read the following reports:—

March 26.—In accordance with your request, I have inspected Holmbush Mine, and herewith beg to hand you my report on it:—

WALLS.—The 124 fm. level has been extended west of the cross-cut, on the course of the lode, about 30 fms.; the lode averages 6 in. wide, though in the end it is smaller; its underlie is 6 in. in a fathom north, and it produces in places stones of good quality ore. The rock through which it traverses is a fine crystalline, laminated, compact slate, dipping west 6 in. in a fathom. Neither the Holmbush nor the Flap-jack lode have ever been found profitably productive in similar strata throughout the mine. The rock formation through which the lodes traverse, and in which they are invariably more or less rich in copper ore, consists of a light blue, talcose, mottled slate, with decomposed felspathic heads, and numerous small veins of ferruginous quartz, traversing the super-incumbent strata at nearly right angles to the lode. These remarks are also applicable to the lead lode, and as a general rule can be relied upon; hence it may be easily known when the lode is likely to be rich or poor, by noticing the composition and texture of the slate on both sides of them in course of driving.

HITCHINS'S.—The 132 is driven about 70 fms. east of the diagonal shaft, for about 40 fms. of which a good lode existed, but for the last 20 fms. driving it has been in the uncongenial slate before described, and the lode is small and poor. The distance from this end to the 124 west at Walls is about 50 fms., and as the lode and ground in both ends are very similar, I see no great prospect of any good results being obtained by driving either of them. The 132 has been driven about 70 fms. west of the lead lode. Close to, and about 30 fms. to the west of it, a good shoot of ore has been taken away in the backs. In the remainder of the level the lode has been traversing the dark blue laminated slate, and hence the lode is small and mostly poor. In the extreme end, however, is a continuation of the floor of hornblendic rock (ironstone) first met with in Walls' shaft. This floor being to the west, and out of the influence of the great cross-course, dips faster than it did to the east of it, so that by driving the end a few fathoms further it will be over it into the stope, when I think a favourable change in the lode will be found. This should be proved expeditiously. The 145 has been driven about 85 fms. east of the diagonal shaft. About 18 fms. from the shaft is the commencement of a good shoot of ore, about 40 fms. in length; the bottom is standing whole, and the backs, which are being stoped produce about 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth from 9*l.* to 10*l.* per ton. The end for the last 20 fms. was driven through the unmineralised slate, and hence the lode, as in other places, is small and unproductive.

The western level has been driven through a good run of ore from the great cross-course to the lead lode; the backs, however, are taken away. There is also a good shoot of ore to the west of the lead lode for about 30 fms. in length; the lode in the back is being stoped, and produces about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The lode in the end is small, and not rich; it is not only disordered by a small quartzose cross-course recently cut through, but the rock on both sides of it consists of the unfavourable sort, so that I am inclined to believe much copper ore will not be discovered in this direction unless a different channel of ground is met with, the existence or non-existence of which should be ascertained by first sinking a few pits, and then a small shaft at surface beyond the 132 fm. level. The 160 is extended east of the shaft about 18 fms., and the end is just in a line with the shoot of ore gone down in the level above. The ground appears to be changing for the better, and the south wall is forming an angle similar to that seen in the 145, a fathom or two from the ore ground. This level is driven west about 6 fms., being about 30 fms. from (short of having reached) the great cross-course. The lode in the end is small and unproductive, and so it is likely to continue home to the cross-course, because the ground in the 145 fm. level, between the diagonal shaft and the cross-course, consists of the dark, compact, laminated slate, descriptive of that explained in the commencement of this report. A fair price for driving the end is 11*l.* per fm., and hence it will probably require about 12 months to reach the cross-course, and say three more to get fully into the productive ground, making altogether 15 months.

LEAD LODE.—I have frequently examined this lode in the upper levels with great interest, and in many places I have seen good bunches of ore, but in no part did the lode present a better appearance than it now does in the 145 fm. level south. The level is extended about 11 fms. only south of the copper lode, and for the last 3 or 4 fms. the lode has not been taken down; it has been pierced, however, in two or three places, where it shows lead ore of good quality. Behind this standing part the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, consisting of fluor-spar, friable quartz, and decomposed felspar, accompanied by about ⅛ ton of lead ore per fm. for about 5 fms. in length. In the rise just commenced behind the end the lode will at present yield 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ground is very favourable for exploring, and I would recommend you to extend the operations in this department. There is comparatively but little cost incurred in opening on this lode, as it is cut through and partially developed in the different levels, for the purpose of reaching the caunter part of the copper lode—a circumstance and privilege not known in any other lead mine in the county. The lode in the 132, just over the ore in the 145, was poor, but this is no criterion of its real value, because levels are frequently driven for a great many fathoms, apparently through an unproductive lode; but winzes subsequently put through the intermediate ground have laid open large quantities of ore. The level has been driven north about 22 fms., when the north copper lode was intersected, and driven upon a few feet west; it is small and unpromising at this point, but it should, in my opinion, be opened upon to the east of the lead course. The lead lode has not been taken down for several fathoms driving, and its value is, consequently, not known; it should be cross-cut at the extreme end.

FLAP-JACK LODE.—I carefully examined the winze sunk in the 120, and the rise put up in the 145 fm. level; the former is sunk about 7 fms., and the latter rose 17 fms. The underlie of the lode being about 3 ft. in a fm., the length from level to level would be about 28 fms.; there is, therefore, 4 fms. more to sink or rise to effect a communication. This ought to be done by sinking, as the air in the rise is so light and hot, and in too small a quantity to enable the men to work in a proper manner. The lode is stoped away to within 2 fms. of the bottom of the winze, where it was from 6 to 8 ft. wide; but a few feet below this a dropper, coming down from the north, has caused a turn or heave of the main part, and hence it is standing on the north.

The lode in the rise is small, and so it is in the 145, but the dropper to which I have just adverted might have caused the deterioration. This, however, can be proved by holing the ground, which should be done as soon as possible. The 145 is driven west to the cross-course, but not through it, and the end is suspended driving. I have a strong impression that the deposit of ore dipping west has been divided and hove by the cross-course; and the end should have been driven with every possible dispatch. It is a most important point, because the lode is evidently a valuable one, and in all probability the best part of it has not yet been seen. It is too strongly mineralised to become lastingly impoverished; besides, good shoots of ore are gone down in the 120, before the end of the 145; permit me, therefore, to strongly recommend you to resume driving the end at once. Should the ore be discovered as is anticipated, a cross-cut might be commenced in the 160, at Hitchins's, and to extend it west to reach the cross-course midway between the Holmbush and the Flap-jack lodes, and dispense with driving west on the course of the lode from the diagonal shaft, in which ground much ore is not likely to be discovered, for the reasons before assigned.

You will have seen, from the foregoing remarks, that the principal points, which can be easily proved, and to which I have particularly called your attention, are—1. Forcing the 160 east to come under the shoot of ore gone down in the level above, and when drained to sink a winze in that level.—2. Drive the 145 south, and cross-cut north, and otherwise more fully develope the lead lode.—3. Cutting the Flap-jack lode to the west of the cross-course, in the 145, where there will be nearly 30 fms. of high ground, and —4. To ascertain the character and composition of the strata in the western ground, on the run of the copper lode before described, and I have no doubt good results will be obtained. My opinion of the eastern part of the sett in the granitic range is unaltered, and for that opinion I beg to refer you to my report upon it.—J. PRINCE.

March 28.—As there will be laid before you a report from Capt. Prince, who has inspected this mine, informing you of its present state and prospects, I shall confine myself to briefly noticing our operations since the meeting in December last. The 160 east has been extended 6 fms. 1 ft., making the distance driven east of the diagonal shaft 19 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., bringing us to the point where we calculated on discovering the ore gone down in the bottom of the 145 east. No ore has yet been discovered, but a change in the ground is so apparent that there can exist no doubt but the shoot of ore will be reached very soon. The 160, west of the diagonal, has been driven 6 fms., leaving 30 fms. further to drive to reach the great cross-course at that level, to the west of which is the rich bunch of ore gone down in the bottom of the 145, which this level is intended to develope. The 145, east of diagonal shaft, has been extended about 7 fms., making the distance driven east from diagonal 85 fms. 3 ft., the lode in the last 7 fms. driving producing stones of ore, but not of much value. The 145 west has been extended 16 fms., the lode in some part of the driving producing 1 ton of ore per fm. A cross-course is now being intersected in this end, which appears to have hove the lode north, and there is not yet enough driven in that direction to intersect it; this level is extended 30 fms. 1 ft., 5 in. west of the lead lode. The 132, west of the lead lode, has been extended 10 fms., the lode producing in some parts of the driving ⅛ ton of ore per fm., in other parts not so much; this level is now extended 74 fms. west of the lead lode. The 132 east has been extended 9 fms.; the lode, though in congenial ground for copper ore, has been for the most part of the driving unproductive of ore to any amount; this level is extended east of the diagonal shaft about 70 fms. The 124, west of Wall's engine-shaft, has been extended 8 fms., making the distance driven west from the cross-cut 32 fms.; the lode, till within the last 4 or 5 fms. driving, has been more or less productive, leaving some good tribute ground which can be worked at a profit. The rising on the flap-jack lode, in back of the 145, has been rather slow, owing to the want of ventilation, the amount risen being 2 fms. 4 ft.; the water having been pumped out of the workings above six men are employed in sinking, and a communication will most probably be effected in a fortnight or three weeks from this time, when it is expected some good tribute ground will be laid open. The 145 south, on the lead lode, has been extended 11 fms.; the greater part of the driving is in lead-producing ground, and it is confidently expected that this level will be very productive of silver-lead ore. A rise is now being put up in back of this level, the lode producing 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The above being the principal places of operation are points to be looked forward to with interest, especially the 160 east of the diagonal, as we are in the almost daily expectation of reaching the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 145 east. In the 160 west we do not calculate on laying open ore ground until we get beyond the great cross-course, and drain the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 145 in that direction. The 132 and 145 fm. levels, east and west, although in the last few fathoms driving the lode has not been productive of much ore to value, there being some intermediate portions of unproductive ground (as is always the case in copper lodes), yet the ends generally are in a congenial stratum, and will I hope soon again become productive. Our next sales of copper and lead ore will be about 2000*l.*—N. SECCOMBE.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the two reports seemed to agree, and he had no observation to make. Both had a good opinion of the lead lode, which had turned out correct; and his idea of it, he was glad to inform them, had turned out incorrect.

Mr. BIRDSEY said, as lead was now very high, they ought to raise and sell as much as possible at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN considered that, during the last year, they had gone through a very critical period. They were losing from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a month, and it was now reduced under 200*l.*, and they were fast arriving at those points from which they expected to be remunerated for their patience and outlay. All Capt. Seccombe's assertions had been fully borne out, and the loss in the last two months had been only 347*l.* To show that the work had not been neglected, Mr. Hales, one of the auditors, had made an elaborate account, from which it appeared that the rising and driving last year was 380 fms., and the stoping 71 fms. There were no liabilities, and all the accounts were supplied up to the end of February.

Mr. CHIPPENDALE, in answer to a shareholder, said the money was borrowed from the bankers on their own letters, the bankers not even requiring bills. He expected a considerable portion of the loan would be paid off in six weeks or two months.

Mr. WARTON contended that it would be preferable to at once wind-up the affair.

Mr. BIRDSEY said they were on the eve of getting profit, and he considered it would be great cowardice to wind up at the present time.

Mr. E. CREASE reminded the proprietors that when Capt. Seccombe said he wanted the 10,000*l.* there was not 5*l.* of reserves in the mine—they were now 20,000*l.*

Mr. JAMES thought, under all the circumstances, they had better wait another six months, when a meeting would be convened.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wm. Chippendale and Mr. J. Procter were re-elected directors, and Mr. Hales auditor. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture on Mineralogy treated of their nomenclature. In many cases this was beset with difficulties; it was easy to understand species, but not so facile when these were divided into classes. Several men of great knowledge had endeavoured to form a systematic nomenclature; among these he could mention Shepherd and Dana, who were Americans of some considerable repute. Sometimes a professor would be teaching with a system he had adopted, while his pupils would use the common terms; others had named minerals after their chemical properties: this he did not think advisable. Many minerals thus denominated in the earlier part of the past century had been proved to have other properties, and more significant characteristics than those by which they were usually denominated. Chemistry, they were aware, was a science that was perpetually changing, and gradually advancing, so that no fixed termination could be assigned to its progress. Several minerals were named after localities, such as chalcedony, from Calcedon, in Upper Asia, where it was first collected by the ancients; strontia, from Strontian, in Argyleshire; towanite, from Towan, in Cornwall. Many of the minerals were named after the discoverers, and this, in many instances, was only a just tribute to the merits of the parties. Among these could be mentioned Woolastonite, Hatchetine, and Wernerite, who had described their properties. Others were denominated from their distinguishing characteristics, such as fusite, from the Greek word "lucos," a light. Some had the same synonymes in English and foreign languages, such as heavy spar, called by the Germans "schwerspath." In general, in England the favourite terminate of minerals was "lite," though correctly it ought to be "lith," from the Greek "lithos," a stone. They would see what a great difficulty there was in assigning a proper and defined nomenclature to minerals, when there was found about 800 different substances; several of these had no less than 100 varieties, and to these occasionally there were seven or eight godfathers. They all knew malachite, which was one of the carbonates of copper, and employed for ornamental purposes. By the ancients this was called chrysocolla; by the French and Germans green carbonate of copper; by an Austrian mineralogist, Mosh, who delighted in long names, it was denominated hemi-prismatic habroneme malachite; while in Cornwall it was called greene; again, barytes; this was derived from the Greek word "baros," heavy. Some of the earlier discoverers had called it terram ponderosam; the moderns, heavy spar, sulphate of barytes. The Derbyshire mines adopted the technical term "cawk;" while Mosh distinguished it by the title of prismatic hal barytes. Many minerals were named after the manner in which they behaved before the blow-pipe. The physography of the mineral kingdom should be studied. It would be impossible for anyone in a course of lectures to detail all the properties and distinguishing varieties of the several substances; they might be able to obtain an insight into the general characters of those which were useful to man, but when the study of minerals was considered in a purely scientific light, great research and unwearied study, combined with minute examination, were required. Water was a most important element with regard to minerals, as it entered largely into the composition of many of them. Cinnabar and petroleum were both found in a fluid state, and in the hydrates water was always present. Water gives a simple, while ice shows a double refraction. Some drawings of the crystals formed by ice would be found in Dr. Scoresby's *Voyage to the Arctic Regions*. The flakes of snow always fell in crystals, and these were generally in the shape of a six or eight pointed star; several of them were excessively brilliant. Diagrams were then shown of the various crystalline forms assumed by the snow. Those who had travelled in the North of Germany and Russia had observed the flakes of snow as they fell were crystallised. On the windows, when a hoar frost had taken place, crystals were plainly to be noticed. Ice occurs in a variety of forms—sometimes stalactitic, at others granular, especially hail. In one of these storms, in Flintshire, he had observed hail stones of a very curious description; they were round at the base, terminating with a conical apex. Several varieties of crystals were to be noticed among the glaciers. In Sicily, where a great heat prevails, and ices are used as a refreshment, the granular snow is obtained from the mountain heights, at not an inconsiderable expense. At Etna he had seen the granular snow dug out; over it there had been a heavy layer of ashes, and on this a stream of lava of considerable thickness, emitting great heat; yet the snow had been preserved, and in Sicily especially these beds of snow were not to be slighted. Water was scarcely ever free from impurities; of the character of London water they were all cognizant. Ice always destroyed the noxious elements which had formerly existed in the water.

Another important substance was carbon. The purest form of this was the diamond. The crystals of this were sometimes curvilinear. Diamonds were very rarely met with. Structure lamellar, yielding readily to cleavage, parallel to the planes of the octahedron, lustre peculiar, of a bright adamantine kind, colour various—some were found black. They were considered of an impure description, but very useful for polishing and cutting hard substances: it was found in Hindostan, the Brazils, and lately, it was said, in Algeria and North Carolina. It had been reported they had likewise been discovered in Australia; and this fact he had no reason to doubt, as Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of the colony, had presented a specimen to the institution. The locality which had been the longest known was India, and this country was peculiarly interesting to Englishmen. The diamond was found there in five places: the first of these was Kuddapah, and through the kindness of a friend of his, who was the collector there, he had obtained some interesting particulars of the spots where they searched for this precious gem. It was situated about 400 or 500 ft. above the level of the sea. At the bottom there appeared to be a shelf; above this was the diamond bed, and over this layers of decomposed sandstone. A diagram was shown, and explained, of the several positions, the appearance being somewhat similar to a stream work. With the diamond were found several other minerals, such as epidote, jasper, and corundum, which was a rough kind of sapphire. The other localities were Punna, Golconda, Sumbhulpur, and Nandile, on the river Kistna. Tavernier had stated in his work that there was no less that 50,000 to 60,000 persons employed in the seeking of diamonds. They were said to be found sometimes in granitic eruptions. It was reported that it was met with in large quantities at Borneo. Of the mineral value of that country but comparatively little was known. They were said to be associated there with gold, platinum, and magnetic iron, the shelf being of serpentine. They were first discovered *in situ* in Brazil; the rock a sort of sandstone, which was denominated itacolumite. In 1827, a slave had first found one in the rock, but did not publish his discovery until the year 1836. The ground, however, there was worked in a most irregular manner, and were drift deposits. The gravel there was locally called "cascalho," and according to its appearance the labourers judged whether it was worth while prosecuting the search for diamonds. This they did if the stone was of a bright amethystine hue, but desisted if it was of a dull character. In the year 1823, Baron Humboldt pointed out to the Emperor of Russia the analogy between the rocks in South America and the Ural Mountains, and a search was instituted in the latter place for diamonds. Several had been found, but they were of no great value, the form of crystal they generally had being the octahedron, icositetrahedron, and the rhombic dodecahedron. Diagrams of these were shown, as well as of the tetrakis octahedron, hexakis octahedron hexahedron, and the tetrakis hexahedron.

Specimens of rock crystals, possessing a great limpidity, has often been taken for diamonds. They were all familiar with the Cornish, Bristol, and Irish diamonds, these last being used for ornamental purposes with bog-oak; good specimens of this had likewise been found in Canada. In the entrance-hall of the Museum they would see a large crystal, which a Cornish miner, at great trouble, had taken through a difficult country, imagining that it was a diamond, and by the sale of it his fortune would be made, and in this delusion he was not undeceived until he arrived in England. There had been various speculations as to the constituents of the diamond. Sir David Brewster being of opinion that it was composed of vegetable matter, without the admixture of any igneous composition. It is so hard that it cannot be cut, except by its own powder; and some few years since it had been introduced as a most valuable adjunct in line engraving. In the cutting of diamonds, the ancients used always the octahedron. In general, in setting, two-thirds of the diamond would be below the girdle, and one-third above. With rose diamonds, a number of the facets sometimes meet at the top. Many remarks had been made of the value of diamonds and their utility, and, however it might be ridiculed the estimate placed on these gems, yet, adopting the commercial axiom, that an article is worth what it will fetch, they would see that diamonds were not to be despised. A model of the Koh-i-noor, previous to its cutting, as well as after that process, was shown and described. A very interesting treatise on the diamond had been written by the late Dr. Murray, of Hull. The value of this stone much increased according to its weight. Thus, if a diamond of 1 carat was worth 8*l.*, one of 2 carats would be worth 32*l.*, and one of 3 carats, 72*l.* The history of the diamond was one of romances; and when we considered their value, it was not surprising that many had endeavoured to search for them, as a lucky find in a moment would enable them to realise a magnificent fortune. Models were shown of various diamonds. The Pitt, or Regent, diamond, weighing 136½ carats, sold by Mr. Thomas Pitt to the Regent Orleans for 135,000*l.* This gentleman had purchased it for 20,000*l.* It had cost him 5000*l.* in cutting, but he had realised 7000*l.* from the powder and chips. The diamond in the Russian sceptre, said to have formed the eye of an idol, and stolen by a French grenadier, who had deserted, and become a priest of the temple, in order to effect his purpose. The Sancl; the Maximilian, belonging to Austria, 140 carats, of the value of 150,000*l.* the Nassuck, now belonging to the Marquis of Westminster. The Rajah of Mattan,

in Borneo, is said to possess one of the weight of 370 carats. In its rough state the Koh-i-noor weighed 280 carats. Very few diamonds had been found over the weight of 40 carats; and, therefore, when these valuable gems were stolen, detection was always sure to follow, unless they were broken, and thereby their value deteriorated.

In a subsequent lecture, Mr. Warington Smyth treated of the nature of various Salts. Saltpetre was sometimes found pure in nature, and in many of the plains of Hungary, Spain, Egypt, Persia, and Arabia, it could be found in a state of efflorescence. It was not uncommon that in those localities a tract of country which the night before had a complete brown hue, would in the morning be perfectly white, as if a heavy fall of snow had taken place, and this phenomenon was more particularly observable after heavy rains had fallen. Occasionally they had endeavoured to produce it by an artificial process: and during the civil wars in Hungary, when, owing to that country being almost blockaded, there was a difficulty in procuring gunpowder, great attention was attracted to the cultivation, he might call it, of saltpetre. Large quantities were found in the caverns of Kentucky, in Ceylon, and Calabria, and was often extracted from the mortar in old walls. Sulphate of potash, or glaserite, so called from Glaser, a chemist who lived somewhere about 1644, was a volcanic product, and was found very largely disseminated near Vesuvius. Soda nitre, or nitrate of soda, until within the last few years had only been known to exist in books. A Mr. Bollert had, however, written a good account of a large deposit which existed in the district of Tarapaca, in Peru, and he was commercially engaged in utilising it. This extended to a great distance, and the bed was several feet thick: accompanied with it was common salt, and other salts of soda. Natron, or common carbonate of soda, contains 6·75 per cent. of water; it melts readily before the blowpipe, is found in the plains of Debretzin in Hungary, in Persia, Egypt, and Thibet. A variety of this is called in Africa "trona," and is there found in large quantities, so that it is easily cut, and employed instead of bricks for building cottages in Ferzyan. This can be easily be understood, as there are seldom any rains there. Its American designation is "urao." Sulphate of soda, or glauberite, sometimes called broigenartite, from the researches of an eminent chemist of the name of Broignart. Some of these are found as combinations of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime. The mineral thenarolite is found near Aranguez, where it is used for the fabrication of artificial sub-carbonate of soda. Borax or boracical soda, so called from an Arabic word, "boros," signifying white, in its crude state is called tincal. Large quantities of this were brought from Thibet, and some interesting observations had been made by Capt. Straeey, of the East India Company's service, on a bed of it in the Himalaya Mountains, above 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea. He would next allude to another mineral, which lately had attracted great attention: this was cryolite, from the word "creos," alluding to its easy fusibility. Its colour was white, sometimes grey, or of a reddish and blue tint. Its composition was—fluorine, 53·8; soda, 33·35; aluminium, 13·07. It was found at Arksut Fjord, in Greenland, in a vein between two walls, accompanying galena and other minerals. Some had imagined that the dark colour was the natural tint, but so little at present was known about it, that he should not like to hazard any definite opinion. Since the experiments of M. Deville it had excited great interest, in consequence of its adaptability for the manufacture of aluminium. It had been stated that it was likewise discovered in small quantities in the Ural Mountains.

Chloride of sodium, sal-mare, or sal-gemme (common salt), the uses of which were well known, attracts moisture, but remains unaltered in a dry atmosphere. The crystals it formed in evaporation were well known. One peculiar form of its crystals was by the depositing of one cube on the other, so that they formed as it were steps, and these crystals had a similarity of appearance with those of galena and metallic titanium. The lecturer then described the mode of procuring salt artificially by heat, as practised in Spain and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and by cold, as practised in Russia, where by successive congelations the water was entirely freed from the salt, and thus it remained in a crystallised state. The Black Sea contained very little salt, the Mediterranean a great proportion. The Dead Sea, which had no access to others, nor any outlet, was impregnated with it to a considerable extent, so much so that out of 1000 parts there were 71 of chloride of sodium, while in the English Channel there were only 27. It was the opinion of some authors that all the salt that was in the sea was carried down by the rivers; and Haley had made some experiments, about a century ago, demonstrating the different degrees of the strength of the salt in various parts of the ocean. Bischoff had likewise paid great attention to this subject. There was a considerable quantity of salt in the rocks, and from many of the sandstones the water was strongly impregnated with the mineral. A number of springs are called brine springs, and there have no deeper bore holes been made, whether in India or China, than for this purpose. Some of the rocks of the new red sandstone were specially charged with it. In many places they had regular methods of mining for salt. In England its principal seat was Cheshire. The great object they must always keep in view was to prevent the water from percolating into the mine. And they would remember that a short period since great sensation had been excited by a rumour that the salt mines were giving way. The appearance of rock salt he need not particularly describe to them. The various modes of mining were illustrated by diagrams and explained. Its principal deposit in Europe was at the mines of Vieliczka, not far from Cracow, in Poland. At Maros Ujvar, in Hungary, they had sunk to a depth of 200 ft., and the salt there was found comparatively pure. At Salzkammergut, near Salzburg, in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, the salt was accompanied with clay, gypsum, and other extraneous matter, and it was with considerable difficulty they were able to separate it. Mr. W. Smyth then described the method by which the water was turned into the mine, and the salt carried away with it, as well as the mode by which the water column was raised. Nearly all the deposits where salt was met with afforded good supplies, but generally it was necessary that it should be purified by a process of solution and evaporation.

The lecture on Wednesday was on the Products of Lime. One of the most remarkable of these was gypsum. The lustre was shining, sometimes more or less transparent; colour in general white, but sometimes of a smoky tint, as well as a brownish hue, with several shades of other colours. Selenite, one of the varieties, is most commonly met with in argillaceous deposits; it seldom occurs in veins. Alabaster, they were aware, is used for ornamental purposes; it is very seldom discovered in the older rocks, and when found it generally accompanies rock-salt, as had been described in a previous lecture. Mr. Smyth then alluded to the formation of gypsum, as met with at Salzkammergut. In Britain it is found along with the new red marls; in Spain and Sicily it occurs in the tertiary formations. Crystallised specimens have been seen in the Oxford and the Kimmeridge clays. In mineral veins it is extremely rare, and when found should be treated as a great curiosity: and an hypothesis had been started, that it was introduced at a more recent period; that clay and iron pyrites had been decomposed, and gypsum formed, by sulphuric acid coming in contact with it. In several old workings in Hungary, which had not been opened since the time of the Romans, masses of stuff were found cemented together by gypsum. Always in mineral veins, wherever it occurs, it appears to be a new comer. It is occasionally observed in some of the South American silver mines, and at Shemnitz, in Hungary. This is a fact deserving to be known, that whenever selenite, so called from its moony lustre, appears in these localities, rich silver ores are in its vicinity. Gypsum is an important element in water, whether it be for the supply of towns or for the purpose of steam for boilers. The lecturer then showed a large piece which had been formed in a boiler by incrustation in a pumping engine in Cornwall. It was stated that the men had cleaned out the boiler, yet, nevertheless, this had escaped their notice, and the labourers who were working there were in daily risk of an explosion. Attention was drawn as to the manner in which the gypsum had been deposited, in separate laminæ. In mines where galleries are left open for a considerable period, crystals of this mineral will invariably be found. In the salt mines of Salzburg, after a few weeks, the wood forming the dams was incrusted with small crystals of it. Another variety of it, anhydrite, so called from its being without water, was often met with in the shale of coal mines. This was a great deal harder than gypsum, which could easily be scratched by the nail, and whatever its colour, always gave a white streak. It was found either compact, granular, crystalline, earthy, or fibrous. Its uses, as plaster of Paris, he would not expatiate upon, as the properties of that were well known.

Apatite, or phosphate of lime, so called from its deceitful character, being easily taken for other minerals, the commonest form of the crystal being a six-sided prism, fracture more or less conchoidal, with a vitreous lustre, of a white, yellowish white, green, blue, or reddish colours, some of these being often intermingled in the same crystals. It occurs frequently in tin lodes. One of the best examples was found at St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, associated with quartz, tin stone, and wolfram. Ehrenfriedersdorf, in Saxony, and Schlackenwold, in Bohemia, are likewise localities for this mineral. It is likewise met with in several tin mines in the Erzgebirge, as well as at Zillerthal, in the Tyrol, and Arendal, in Norway. The massive variety, which in Estramadura and at Schlackenwald is denominated phosphorite, is sometimes found associated with rocks of great antiquity; and it has been a question with geologists whether it has not been formed from organic remains, it likewise having been discovered in some tertiary and drift deposits at Marmaros, in Hungary. It is often met with in the greensand, and the phosphorite nodules there have been worked to advantage. It was of great use as an artificial manure, and as chemistry was now so much called into requisition for the aid of agriculture, the presence and localities of apatite deserved their attention.

Fluor-spar: the crystals of this, were in general in cubes, though it often occurred as an octahedron, and sometimes as a rhombic dodecahedron. Chlorophane, which signified brilliant green, was applied to one of its varieties. In the northern districts, such as Northumberland and Durham, the colour of the crystals was generally purple, while in the southern the commonest was green. Sometimes different shades of colour were found in the same crystal; occasionally it is yellow and red of various tints. Where in general the most brilliant varieties were found in England was in the Beeralston district; a species was shown from the South Tamar Mine, which has so lately been submerged. Chlorophane had been found in North America, and at Nertschinsk, in Siberia. A large crystal was then shown from West Caradon, and described. It was often found in lead, tin, and copper lodes. In Derbyshire it was nearly always associated with lead; some large specimens were obtained from there, and of the variety called Blue John by the miners vases and other ornaments were made. Compact and earthy fluor was found in Saxony, Norway, and several other countries. In Flintshire it was rarely met with. In the Hartz a compact fluor, of a sky blue colour, was found, which on exposure to the air became white. In the eastern part of Cornwall, and at the great mining district of Gwennap, it was met with, associated with copper, and in the western part of the same county with copper glance. Fluor-spar was met with at Zenwald, in Bohemia, and at Dolcoath, one of deepest mines in Cornwall. A description was then given of the appearance of fluor-spar in the cross-course there running north and south. At Holmbush, there was a remarkable instance of pseudomorphous action with plates of quartz. Fluor-spar was useful as a flux; those who studied mining would do well to remember this, as ores which had such a matrix as this, in contradistinction to quartz, were more easily reduced, and, consequently, preferred by the smelter; and probably the Northamptonshire iron ores, had they this material with them, would not meet with the objections they now received. In addition to its utility as a flux, fluoric acid was largely employed in the arts. Berzelius had detected in the hot mineral waters of Carlsbad fluor-spar to a great extent, a quantity to the amount of something like 12 tons having been deposited; and Prof. Bischoff had raised many speculations highly interesting to the miner, as to the deposits of fluor-spar from mineral waters in veins.

The lecture was illustrated with several diagrams, and a variety of specimens of the various substances were exhibited and described.

On Thursday, Mr. Warington Smyth concluded the course of lectures on Mining. The lecture treated of buddling and amalgamating; several new inventions and improvements, not generally known, were described, and working models exhibited of them. Previous to dismissing the students the lecturer impressed on their attention the necessity of not neglecting any opportunity, however trifling it might be, of acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession they were about to adopt. The principles of science were of the greatest utility, and would be of great assistance to them, but a local acquaintance with the details of working would likewise prove of incalculable advantage. In our next we shall give the lecture in *extenso*, and make some remarks on the series.

GEOLOGY.—At the Royal Institution on Saturday, Prof. Phillips concluded his interesting course of lectures on leading questions in geology, with the consideration of "Geological force and time, exemplified by waste and renewal of land, and other changes within the historical period." Numerous views of rocky scenery were displayed, exhibiting waterfalls, caverns, remarkable cliffs and rocks, to exemplify the waste occasioned by the action of water and the atmosphere; the whole of the variegated scenery of nature, as Mr. Phillips observed, having been formed by geological force in the progress of time. One object for which these drawings were shown was to point out the foundations on which calculations rest respecting the periods during which geological changes have taken place. He alluded in the first place, to some speculations of Prof. Thompson, of Glasgow, who undertook to prove by mathematical formulæ the exact period of time since granite was launched into space in a state of fusion; but the data of such calculations were assumptions, therefore the deductions from them could only be regarded as speculative. The action of water impregnated with carbonic acid on the limestone rocks of Derbyshire and Yorkshire formed the data of many of Prof. Phillips' calculations, the wearing away of the rocks being in some instances clearly indicated by the chasms formed by waterfalls at the heads of valleys. The retrogression of a waterfall as it wears away the rocks, has in many cases been measured; and supposing the fall of rain in former ages to have been the same as at present, the time may be calculated during which the water has thus been working its way and bringing the point of fall nearer its source. The rocks at the Falls of Niagara present a remarkable instance of a water-worn chasm, in which the time occupied in the formation may be estimated with probable accuracy. The distance of the falls from Queenstown, where it is supposed that the river Niagara originally fell over the rocks that rise precipitously from the plain, is seven miles; and it has been observed that the point of fall approaches the upper lake at the rate of 40 yards in 50 years. Assuming, therefore, that the same causes have continued in action, a period of 9800 years must have elapsed since the Niagara fell over the rocks at Queenstown. Other indications of the effects of geological force and time are to be seen in the deposition of sediment from rivers. Near Matlock a large hill of limestone has been formed by the deposition of lime held in solution by water and carbonic acid, which must have required thousands of years for its deposition. The sediments deposited by rivers are not, however, sufficient to account for the excavation of valleys. This is particularly evident in those rivers that fall down valleys into lakes. The river that flows through Borrowdale valley, into Keswick lake, and the fall of the Rhone into the lake of Geneva were mentioned as particular instances; for the quantity of sediment deposited in the beds of those lakes are quite insignificant compared with the mass of matter excavated in the formation of the valleys; and the limpidity of the water at the further ends of the lakes shows that the whole mass of sediment brought down by the rivers had been deposited and not carried beyond the lakes into the sea. As evidence of the long periods of time that must have been occupied in producing geological formations, Mr. Phillips noticed the Wealden beds in Kent, 800 ft. thick, which were probably deposited by some river as large as the Ganges, of which that portion of the kingdom formed the mouth. Comparing the mass of deposit with the yearly sediment of the Ganges, it was shown that it must have been the accumulation of many thousands of years. Referring to the coal formation, Mr. Phillips again noticed the long periods that must have elapsed during the formation of a single seam of coal, supposing the constitution of the atmosphere to have been always the same as at present; but he said there are several reasons for supposing that the air in ancient times contained a larger portion of carbonic acid. Assuming that coal was formed from vegetable matter, and that vegetables derive all their carbon from the atmosphere, it could be shown that the coal beds of Europe and America alone contain a much larger quantity of carbon than is contained in the whole atmosphere of the globe. It may also be assumed that, when the temperature of the earth was higher, there was greater evaporation, and consequently a larger fall of rain. A greater quantity of rain would, of course, occasion a more rapid wearing away of the rocks, and this would in some degree alter computations founded on existing causes of disintegration; but even supposing the action of geological force to have been very much greater than at present, it would most probably have required a period of time to be computed by hundreds of thousands of years to account for geological phenomena supposing them to have been produced by progressive changes.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE TOTNES DIAMOND.—Many most exaggerated and ridiculous stories having been circulated respecting this stone, we have been at some pains to ascertain the facts of the matter. The stone was purchased by Mr. Taylor among a miscellaneous lot of minerals, and was originally covered with a ferruginous incrustation or coating. This was removed by repeated washings and boilings, when its beauty became apparent. It is about 6 in. long by 4 in. wide, and weighs 1¼ lb. It is not a diamond, but is more like opal or chalcedony, being of a very beautiful colour, translucent, and resembles blanc mange. The greater part of the stone is powdered with fine small crystals of diamond-like quartz, of exceeding brilliancy and hardness. Any part of the stone will cut, not scratch, thick plate glass. The base of the stone is chalcedony. It is a splendid specimen of the kind, is well worthy inspection, and Mr. Taylor will undoubtedly make a considerable sum out of his fortunate purchase. If cut it would form some splendid ornaments, but it would be a great pity to polish so very fine a stone.

WREY CONSOLS (Buckfastleigh).—The works at this mine are fast and satisfactorily progressing in the adit; the lode has been cut, containing large stones of fine jack, yellow, grey, and black copper ore, associated with a very kindly spar and mundic. There is evidently a bunch of copper gone down under this place. The lode in the end of this level still looks as well as ever, and carries a leader of copper ore and spar; as the lode goes to hill there will be large quantities of ore discovered; it is a very fine lode, and promises, at no distant period, to equal any of the splendid discoveries made in this neighbourhood.

WHEAL EMMA has sampled upwards of 120 tons of copper, of a superior quality, and, from present appearances, promises to keep its samplings up well for a long time to come. This mine fully justifies the encomiums passed on it.

QUEEN OF DART MINE (Ashburton).—There are about 40 tons of ore on the floors dressed and dressing, and rich stones of ore bringing from the 10 and 20 fm. levels. The ore from the 20 is of a very superior description to the upper levels, and gives indications and assurances of a deep and lasting mine.

KING OF DART MINE.—Active operations are about being commenced here. In the adit level they have a fine course of ore standing in the back and gone down in the bottom. As soon as the new wheel is up returns to a large amount may be depended upon.

WHEAL MARSHALL.—Since the prospectus (which appears in our advertising columns) was issued, copper has been met with in driving a few feet on the most northerly lode in the adit.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—There are seven tribute pitches only working, at an average tribute of 8*s.* 4*d.* in 14.; whilst there are, in all, 285 people employed, of which 177 are men, 66 boys, and 42 girls. The deepest shaft sunk is 50, on the Flander's, where there are stopes working worth 100 per fm. Since the accounts in Dec., eight additional stamping heads have been erected, and the whole of the tin is returned by water-power. The benefit of this mine to the neighbouring town of Helston is sensibly felt; in fact, the Wendron district is rapidly rising in importance.

CARGOLL MINE.—The discoveries of lead ore are increasing to such an extent, that it is intended for the future to have monthly samplings, instead of once in six weeks. The next meeting will be held in the course of the present month, when it is expected it will be announced that no further call is necessary. There is a great probability that Cargoll will, therefore, soon enter the Dividend List.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—Being underground at Tolvadden to-day, I think it worthy of your notice, and, therefore, hand you a few particulars. The engine-shaft is sunk 25 fms. from surface, and has a good bunch of grey and black ore. The bottom level has been driven west 6 fms., through a good course of black and grey ores; a rise over this level, against a winze, is also producing a good lode for black and grey ores. They have full 20 tons of splendid quality ores broken and at surface since the sampling, on March 24. This is one of the most splendid mines that I have ever seen at the depth, and there is no doubt it will prove one of the greatest prizes that has opened up in this or any other neighbourhood for many years.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The tin lode is looking well in the 45 fm. level, and when cut in the 65, which will be done in a short time, there is little doubt of good returns being made. There are already 14 heads of stamps at work, stamping tin. In the adjoining mine, on the same lodes (Par Consols), they are selling from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* worth of tin per month, besides a large quantity of copper ore.

CARREG-HOVA.—In clearing out the refuse in the old winding-shaft some good stones of ore have been found. In the roof of the south level the ground is producing lead and copper. The ground is hard in the upper level, but producing copper ore of good quality. It is anticipated that if the shaft were sunk deeper a bunch similar to that which formerly made the mine so noted will be encountered.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS—LEAD AND IRON ORE.—An improvement is announced this week in the lead lode—solid lumps of 20 to 25 lbs. weight having been brought up. Another assay having been made of the iron ore, produced from deeper workings, it has been found to yield a produce of iron of 54 per cent., whilst the last assay gave only 45 per cent. average. The company consequently value the ore at 15*s.* per ton at least, instead of 12*s.* 6*d.*, at which the sales hitherto have been made. The applications from smelters for the ore are numerous, and offers are tendered for trial cargoes, which the company are making every exertion to accept, so as to deliver without delay. It is expected that about 1000 tons will be ready for shipment in the course of a few weeks, and were there the usual facilities (by the completion of a tramway) of delivering the ore at Port Madoc, probably 100 tons could be raised and shipped per day. This important property would, therefore, appear to be in a fair way to realise the most sanguine hopes of the committee of management.

THE GREAT WHEAL VOR MINING DISTRICT.—One beneficial result of the success met with in the Great Wheal Vor United Mines has been that of directing the attention of capitalists to the large tract of unexplored ground in the immediate neighbourhood of those celebrated mines. By far the largest portion, and most important part of this ground, is situated to the east of Great Wheal Vor, from which it extends about 1500 fms. in the killas formation of rock to the foot of the granite hills of Sithney. This rock is a continuation of precisely the same geological formation as that which has yielded, and is now producing, the richest deposits of tin ore ever yet discovered in any part of the globe. It is also traversed by each, and all, of the Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal lodes. This ground has been taken, as appears from an announcement in the Journal, by a company, who seem disposed, by the capital which they have devoted to the purpose (20,000*l.*), to give the ground an effectual trial. I allude to the New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal Mining Company; and, in looking over the entire map of Cornwall, I think any unprejudiced miner would agree with me, and with those excellent authorities Capts. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear; John Richards, late of the Great Consols; and Mark Reed, late of Great Wheal Vor; that there a spot cannot be found more worthy of the attention of mining capitalists, or one where they would be more likely to meet with those great successes, which so often follow spirited operations in the best Cornish mining districts.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—Operations are now being carried on in [illegible]. A survey-day has taken place, and the building of the smiths' and carpenters' store-house, and counting-house, has been taken at 1*s.* 11*d.* per perch. The necessary carriage of materials is contracted for on easy terms. The shaft on the north tin lode has been pushed forward, and during the last few days three fine branches have been cut in the bottom, producing good work, and as the work recedes returns will be effected. The adit is about being continued north to intersect the various tin and copper lodes which are known to exist between the present and Lambo lodes. The company are in treaty for a powerful steam-engine, which will be set to work as soon as possible.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:—

The Mining Market, after experiencing a depression, consequent on the unusual excitement of a general election, is becoming more active again, and we have no doubt that ere long we shall have to record a more healthy state of business generally. This could be facilitated in a great measure by brokers and dealers being unanimous in their supporting all mines of a *bona fide* character, instead of adopting the system of depreciation that is being carried out now to a great extent. For instance, Wheal Edward shares have receded from 5*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*, from the above named cause; and we state, without fear of contradiction, that the mine is incalculably more valuable than at any former period. The last sampling would have exceeded 200 tons for two months, but for the hindrance consequent on the rise of the ore ground that has been worked away by the Wheal Arthur Company, which has not yet been adjusted. There is no fear, however, but the matter will be amicably arranged between both parties. The future samplings, we learn, will exceed 300 tons monthly, which will leave a good profit.

NORTH FRANCES shares having receded to 17*l.* 10*s.*, without any parent cause, should now be bought, as a reaction will surely take place.

WHEAL WREY, we are glad to learn, is again resuming its position in the market. As we observed in our last remarks, those shares were unduly depressed to 6*l.* 10*s.* sellers, but have advanced now to 7*l.* and 7*l.* 5*s.*

WEST CARADON.—An impression has gone abroad that this company was not justified in declaring a dividend at their last meeting. Seeing, however, that after all debts were received and paid there was a balance at the bank of 950*l.*, and a few days after the meeting some 3000*l.* was received in ore bills, the [illegible] 1021*l.* seemed quite prudent.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—Having on former occasions alluded to this mine, we again refer to it, and with great confidence recommend it to special notice. The great drop in the price of shares is not at all warranted by any falling off in the prospects of the mine; and, if our information be correct, a good rise from the present price will soon take place.

EAST ROSEWARNE, at the present quotation, 15*s.* per share, offers good chances for profit on an outlay. Many competent parties have inspected this mine, among whom is Capt. Charles Thomas, whose reports have all been very favourable.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—The accounts from this mine are of the most satisfactory character. The iron ore, of which there is an abundant quantity in the sett, meets with a ready sale, at a remunerative profit, and the lead lode, according to a letter received at the office this morning (Friday), is improving. The monthly cost is comparatively small, and is about met already by the returns of ore. Taking into account the financial position of this company, together with its prospects, there is not a more legitimate investment in the list of British mines at present market price, 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED shares receded during the week to 7*l.* This price we believe was merely nominal, or probably some shareholders allowed themselves to be persuaded to sell their shares at this low quotation. The ruinous effect of continually offering shares in a flat market is shown in this instance, with scarcely any *bona fide* transactions taking place, the price receded about 5*l.* per share. To-day a few buyers came in, when an advance of 1*l.* per share took place. We would suggest to those who hold at high prices to take advantage of the present opportunity, and average the price of their shares, for notwithstanding all the pressing influence that has been brought to bear on this property, it will still take its stand as one of the leading mines in the county.

CHANCELLORSVILLE shares have been largely dealt in during the week. Great confidence is evinced in the perfect success of this company's operations, should the very sanguine expectations that are entertained be realised, there will be a great advance in the price of the shares.

We hope in our next to be enabled to give a more favourable account of the market generally.

Mr. Crofts sends us the following remarks on the state of the market:—

That the high value of money, again increased by the Bank of England on Thursday, exercises no perceptible influence on the demand for mining shares, is sufficiently demonstrated by increased transactions in nearly all the first-class dividend mines which have been more sought after during the last few days than at any period during our recollection. The market, indeed, is almost entirely free from the fluctuancies of excitement which results in imprudent prices being paid for even the best mines, and we may, therefore, range the dividends resulting from these transactions not less than 17½ to 20 per cent., chiefly, however, in copper and tin concerns, so that a rise in lead being considered imminent makes the latter class worth earnest attention, and early buyers in good dividend-paying lead mines will certainly realise some profits. Amongst the tin mines alluded to, Wheal Margaret and Providence and in copper Alfred Consols, have the most changed hands, and are still worth turing in at present prices, the management of each of them having announced important improvements during the present week. Great Wheal Alfred shares again lapsed into one of those unaccountable falls in value which appears to become quite a characteristic of this property, and now stand at a depreciation of cent. from their highest value since the great discoveries in the mine were announced; consequently their future course is indefinite; but we incline to the that as a speculative stock (for the question of dividends must now be considered altogether in abeyance) they are worth immediate attention. A sound rule for to lay down for themselves in such cases is, that much less can be lost by not low than at a high price—whilst the chances of gain are increased in the same proportion. For shares in the other classes of mines the market has been quiet.

Mr. Leloan communicates the following information:—

The mining market remains very inactive, and sellers have not been able to last week's quotations. The mines most worthy of notice at present prices are Providence, Trelyon, Carnyorth, Margery, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Margaret, Balnoon, East Providence, and Par Consols. Providence shares are at 90*l.*, and paying 5*l.* dividends quarterly. Trelyon, adjoining Providence to the north, will soon resume dividends. Margery, situated to the north-east of Providence, is looking well, an improvement having taken place in the 50 west, and shaft, and the 42 east, since the last meeting. East Providence, to the south of Providence and south of Margery, is adjoining both of these rich mines, and is worked vigorously. The first report of this adventure appeared in the *Journal* last week; it is worth the attention of capitalists, and 100 or 500 shares moderate price will, I have no doubt, pay a very handsome percentage. At Balnoon adjoining Providence to the west, it is reported they have cut a carbona, and they have a good lode in the shaft. A deposit of tin some time ago yielded 30*l.* worth, at 40*l.* per ton; at the present price the same would realise 84*l.* per ton, 420,000*l.* This adventure is divided into about 800 shares, and at the quoted price 4¼ to 4⅜, are worth buying. At Carnyorth, they have a good lode in the two levels, and in the shaft; the mine is looking well. Wheal Wrey is very promising, and not a safer speculative investment to be found; present price, 7 to 7½; Wheal Frances are flat, at 325. South Bog will soon attract attention. It is very gratifying to observe that the public are beginning to estimate the advantage of investing in good Cornish mines, paying from 15 to 25 per cent., without running any risk by the day, compared to the frightful responsibility attending joint-stock companies, with the miserable percentage of about 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark:—

The market for shares in British mines experienced considerable fluctuations during the month of March. Margaret shares opened at 62½ and closed at 79 to 80; Margery rose to 18 and closed at 17; Trelyon 17 against 20; Trelawny, 19, are 26; North Roskear 90, are 110; Alfred Consols 21, rose to 24½, and close at 22½; Botallack advanced to 250, and close 235; Bedford United in demand at 8½; and Devon Consols 450; Condurrow stationary; Dolcoath advanced 20*l.* per share, 345; Par Consols and Par Consols stand firm, and with present prices of copper and tin, dends will increase; Herodsfoot advances; Edward 4¾, and looking well; Caradon and Wentworth remain flat and unpromising; St. Ives Consols 150; Tincroft, Buller 340; Buller and Basset United 4¼; South Frances 340; Basset 285; [illegible] are four of the best mines in the best copper district in the world. South Tolgus, Great South Tolgus 14; Old Tolgus United 103;—the same cross-course passes through the three setts, which stand in the same north and south parallel, and are likely to yield vast quantities of ore. Great Alfred from 10 have fallen to 7⅛, 8; Carnyorth 7 to 4; North Levant 5 to 2; West Basset and North Basset have remained inactive, and prices of shares slightly depreciated during the month. Amongst the progressive tin mines we can refer with some confidence to the prospects of Wendron Consols, (profits during the last quarter, 1,178*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*) East Margaret, Balnoon, Providence, and Lelant Consols. East Rosewarne is promising; East Alfred is progressing, but requires time and outlay; Alfred Consols looks well—prospects never better; Trewetha, Mary Ann, Wrey, Trelawny, will improve. East Rose is extremely low; a large number of shares has been relinquished, and unless local support is afforded the works in all probability will become suspended; operations should be resumed to the 100 and above; the lodes are commercially valueless at a greater depth, as the main chances of success exist in cross-cutting to parallel lodes. At Buller and Basset United, the lode in engine-shaft is very promising, yielding gossan, carbonate, mundic, with a strong mixture of iron. Old Tolgus United, the lode at 16 east and west opening tribute ground; shaft below lode 5 ft. wide, yielding ore, blende and mundic; adit end west, ore and gossan; winze below, sinking at 4*l.* per fm., a rich mixture of ore. At North Frances, the lode improves in depth, and the success of this adventure is all but certain. At Forest the prospects improve; the present management of this adventure is of the first order. South Carn Brea have risen, yet shares are afloat on the market. West Alfred Consols is well supported, and looking well is firm. At South Buller and West Penstruthal the lode is wholly composed of gossan, mundic, spar, and blende, and the strata is most congenial for the production of copper ore. The position and prospects of Buller, Basset, South Frances, Par Consols, Alfred Consols, West Seton, North and West Basset, Tincroft, St. Day United, Dolcoath, Condurrow, and Botallack, are good and progressive.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

In the early part of the week Stock Exchange markets manifested a strong upward tendency. Shares advanced fully 2 per cent., and in some exceptional instances more, and this on the eve of the share settling—speculators being strongly impressed with the idea of cheaper and easier money. Never was confidence more completely disappointed, the demand for money continuing with unabated vigour, at extreme rates; and yesterday afternoon, after a protracted sitting, the Bank of England directors decided on raising the rate of discount to 6½ per cent. for advances on stock and discount of bills. The effect on prices of securities generally was very considerable, inasmuch as it was not at all anticipated. Consols fell fully ¼ per cent., shares ¾ to 1 per cent. The amount of silver taken out by the Indian Mail, that left from Southampton to-day, will reach a total of about 800,000*l.*, nor can we expect very speedy cessation of this drain, the Indian and China Exchanges are so [illegible] against this country. The favourable features are, the improved prospects of the French money and stock market, and the expected large arrivals of gold from Australia, there being now nearly one million due from that country. We trust that extreme measure of the Bank may be of short duration. Consols for money, 90 9-16.

6: ditto, May account, 93 11-16 to 93 13-16. In foreign stocks, the principal ment has been in Mexican, which advanced to 24*d.* but which, with other secu- has experienced a decline of 1 per cent. New Turkish 4 per Cent., 10⅜ to old Turkish 6 per Cent., 97⅜ to 97⅝.

Railways, a very improving business set in with the close of the last, and conti- to the beginning of the present week. The public are still considerable invest- this class of securities, which assume a very improving position. Prices do- considerably yesterday, but when the excitement consequent on the movement Bank is over, we should not be surprised to see the fall fully recovered.

Banks and Miscellaneous shares only a very limited amount of business has been acted. The shock which joint-stock banks have received from the recent dis- es of the Royal British and Eastern Banking Corporation will require some to overcome. Ottoman Bank shares have been principally dealt in, and London al Omnibus Company shares; the latter will look cheap in dividends.

eign Mines have been quite neglected. On unfavourable advices, United Mexi- shares have declined to 3⅛, 4, nominally,

Brit'sh Mines only a very limited business has been done, at lower prices. Great shares have declined to 7⅛.

FOREIGN MINES.

o Copiapo Mining Company have received advices, from their mines, state that the produce for Jan. was—of best dark ore, 250 quintals, 28 per cent.; reen ore, 350 quintals, 26 per cent.; second-class green ore, 1500 quintals, 14 per ; second-class dark ore, 500 quintals, 12 per cent.=2600 quintals. After stating progress in the several shafts and levels, Capt. Wm. Tregellas reported that the communicated to the Chiflon sunk in the bottom of the 60, and the men were d is cutting a small plat in the 70, which would be the work of another week; finished, the men will commence to sink below the 70, on the course of the lode. toria shaft they were getting on as fast as possible with the timbering, and hoped mmence putting up the stands from Price's whim to that shaft in a few days.

n Chancellorville Gold Mining Company have advices from Captain g at their mines in Virginia to March 14: "In the east and west levels, driv- om the south shaft, on the main lode, we are extracting large quantities of auri- quartz, strongly impregnated with sulphur, copper, and iron pyrites, a large of which is on the wharf at Fredericksburgh, and is in course of shipment, ur reduction-works at Frodsham, near Liverpool. The north lode has a very ing appearance; it is from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of auriferous quartz, r, and iron pyrites, disseminated with fine gold throughout, and yielding large ity of ore for exportation. The stratum is yellow talcose and mica slate, which velope.

e Wildberg Mining Company have advices to March 27: Under- d we are looking generally well. The Erbtiefster lode, in the 12¾ east, under , is yielding fine ore; the leader is about 15 to 18 in. solid ore. The stope in the west from the engine-shaft, towards the ore chamber, is yielding good ore. The east from the No. 2 sink, under adit, is still worth 6 tons per fm. The drivage om the bottom of Michael's shaft is worth 3½ tons per fm. The No. 1 sink is 3 tons, and the sinks 7 and 8 are each worth 2 tons per fm. In the west mine rgaine E. and W. from the east Blumengang rise are worth on an average 2½ er fm. We expect to commence to pump out the water from Beck's sink to- w. The dressing department is proceeding well and keeps the smelting works supplied with ore. The smelting operations are proceeding well, and to facilitate reduction of lead a second cupola will be put into blast on Monday. A large of soft lead has again been sent to market during the last week.

e United Mexican Mining Association have received despatches from manager, dated Guanaxuato, February 16, 20, and 27, of which the following tracts:—

16.—JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—In the frente of San Pantaleon, the mountain rock ure ached, at the lower and upper "reliz," little by little, upon the body of n, so as to leave only a width of 1 vara in ore; it may prove a temporary in- ion, and appearances favour the idea; in the mean time, a pozo has been ed below this work, and which is in ore. The frente of San Maximo, only 5 below that of San Pantaleon, but further advanced to the north, has been sub- a similar deterioration, but has since improved, and now shows ore of 2 varas th of good ley. The pozos of San Maximo and Purisima have participated in ange manifested in the frentes, showing a width of only 1½ vara in ore. In clined pozo of Dolores, a frente driven to the north was suspended, the ore pearing; a fresh pozo was, therefore, driven to the south, from whence a frente ss-cut, presents a width of 5 varas, in very good ore, without having reached per release; a very favourable circumstance is, that the direction of the vein e point coincides with that of San Maximo. The yield from the above-men- was, for the week ending Jan. 31, 340 cargas; for that ending Feb. 7, 450; nt on Feb. 14, 450; of which 125 cargas are estimated at a ley of 13 marcs per n and upwards, and 325 cargas at a low ley of about 6½ marcs per monton; he last week's extraction still remains at the mine, and a portion of it will be n Wednesday next. Of the amount and value of this sale I shall advise you pacte—the last sale took place on Jan. 28, when 450 cargas were sold, and d 82193 being paid as 10 marc ore. We have a considerable quantity of azo rdinario (ordinary ore adapted for amalgamation), which is ore of from 4 to s in ley, and which is brought to the hacienda to beneficiate, as the resecta- (purchasers of ore) would not buy it, though to us it affords a certain but small —LA TRINIDAD AND ALDANA remain as at the last report.—QUICKSILVER: pre- rice $55 per quintal, for cash, and $58 for credit.

20.—I have only time to write you a few lines, to advise you (as I promised) amount of sale which took place on Feb. 18, and which was $2120. I de- ed the mine on the 18th, and found the pozo of Dolores much improved in ap- nce, having a width of ore which measured 6 varas. In San Maximo the ore t with an interruption by a block of barren rock, which (appearances justify the hope) will not extend: the ore there is 1¾ vara in width—San Pantaleon The last week's extraction was 450 cargas; of this I am unable to speak at t, but I believe it will be about the same.—ZACATECAS INDEMNITY: No further nts have been made by the Mexican Government.

27.—JESUS MARIA Y JOSE: The works to the north and north-west in this which I informed you in my letter of the 16th, had deteriorated, I am happy have again resumed an appearance (if not altogether as good as announced to my letter of Jan. 26 and 29), still of sufficient importance to warrant the best for the future. The frente of San Pantaleon has good ore 1 vara in width; this work a new pozo is driven, also yielding good ore, 1 vara in width. The of San Maximo, in which the ore had so much narrowed, had now a width 3⅛ varas, and of very good quality. The new pozo of Dolores shows a width aras in ore, without having reached the upper release; the ore is decidedly ved, and some that we have just assayed gives 15·80 marcs per monton; s a considerable portion of this high ley, though, of course, the general aver- ill be under. A new cross cut is commenced at a level of about 6 varas above pozo of Dolores, and we find the vein in good ore. The comparative statement 2700 cargas of ore to have been extracted in the last five weeks, at a cost of 1830 cargas were sold for $6845; and the remaining 820 cargas are valued at being inferior, making the whole value $465 less than the cost; but did we sufficient hacienda power to beneficiate the whole extraction, there is no that a profit would have resulted, and not a loss. It must be borne in mind, ve before stated, that, independent of the profit or loss on the working of the there is alway a profit on the Maquila, or beneficio of the ore, at the hacienda. TRINIDAD AND ALDANA MINES continue as last reported.—QUICKSILVER: pre- rice $56 per quintal for cash, and $58, with six months' credit. In use, and in 14,723 lbs.—FINANCE: Balance in hand $6340, subject to liabilities.—The Ha- of Dolores is fully employed in the beneficio of ores from the Mine of Jesus together with other twelve arrastres in the Hacienda of Casas Blancas, now ng to Mr. Charles Furber. I have just bought ten mules for the use of the dio for $251; also 150 cargas of salt, at $10 per carga, a very good purchase.

e Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have advices from resident director, dated Melbourne, Dec. 28:—"QUARTZ CRUSHING AND MINING. erusal of the correspondence forwarded herewith will place the board in posses- particulars connected with this business, which just now is not in the satis- position I had hoped to report. The stamps at the Dead Horse Flat have been ime at work, but the yield of gold is very small. The value of the quartz has ver estimated, but at the same time I quite think we lose a considerable quan- fine gold from imperfect amalgamation, as well as in other ways, and these we are endeavouring to remedy. The stamps put up by Robson do their work ell indeed, but we had a good deal of trouble in getting the amalgamators to The inventor of Jordan's Amalgamator can never have seen it at work with d quartz. After being at work some time, and then allowed to stand, the whole e gets so choked that it will not start again until all the sand, &c., is emptied It is also unnecessarily cumbersome, and expensive to set up. The Chilian ent out will not do their work. The workmanship of them and the small en- is very good; but they are not adapted to crushing quartz, and we have un- ately lost a good deal of time, and incurred heavy expenses in endeavouring to one now at Ballarat to work properly, without success. However, we have of good crushing machinery, and the amalgamators can be altered to make them at. Quartz containing a sufficiency of gold is all we want. I am going to Bal- gain the beginning of next week, with Mr. Selwyn, Government geologist, and y desirous of having his opinion of the quartz at both our places, so as to be send the board a detailed report of everything by the *Oneida* overland. I en very desirous to perfect the machinery so as to be enabled to commence g quartz for the public, and keep half the stamps going in that way, which, er ton, would pay the costs and work our own quartz free of expense; and I pe to effect this object.—ASSAY OFFICE: The quantity of gold melted this to this day is nearly 66,000 ounces, and I expect about 6000 ounces more the ing of the week, with every chance of a continuance, if not an increase of this s, and I think I shall have to add to the assay office, and build some larger es, to enable us to melt large quantities at a low rate."

e Australian Mining Company have advices from Charlton, dated , 1856. Mr. Forster writes:—"We have our whim shaft erected at No. 2, and the of 12 fms. below the present cross-course is set for the sum of 170*l.*, including s except haulage. In two months I expect we shall cut the lode, and shall be ig pointed if its appearance will not justify the erection of an engine, more hat the engine could pump from No. 1 shaft as well. No. 3 shaft is down and we are busy getting the whim ready so as to resume sinking by the be- of the year. In the upper district we have commenced sinking a new winze ance of the end driving towards the basin; from this winze we shall drive back rd to hole, and westward as laid down in plan. We have ore at every fathom e have driven in this part, and it is therefore necessary that we should tho- y intersect this ground." Writing to Mr. Davenport, under date Dec. 17, he "We are getting on very well with our shafts, especially in No. 2, and if ne ground continues which we have now—a beautiful blue killas—we shall in- the lode at a depth of 23 fms. under surface in four or five weeks from this time.

m San Francisco, we learn that the steamer, *John Stevens* had left rt with specie for New York, $1,001,774; New Orleans, $41,000; Havanna, ; England, 305,489: making a total of $1,389,826. The sum of $1,004,956 had rought to New York by the *George Low*. Intelligence from the mining dis- was satisfactory, and the exports of gold from the beginning of the year had ted to $4,946,669, equivalent to 989,200*l.* During the same period there had ported from Mexico $687,911; this was for the purpose of being forwarded ca. Some large sales of silver had been made, $14,000 Mexican, realising 11 per ren. Business was done with doubloons to over $170,000, but the prices at they had been effected were only known to the initiated.

highest peak in the Himalayas has just been ascertained by the Sur- General of India to be 29,000 ft. in altitude, and it is consequently the highest in the world, higher than the loftiest Appennine would be if placed on the Mont Blanc.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams: The ore in the stopes is not so good as I have generally seen it. The eastern rise, now close to the old mine, is in a good orey lode for 8 ft. wide, which, as soon as ventilated, will add largely to the returns of the mine. In a drift, westward from the shaft, under the adit, there is a good orey lode. There is a good supply of ore on the flooring, but it is at present covered with snow 6 in. deep.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking, March 30: There is no change to notice in the 150 east and west of Field's engine-shaft. The lode in the 140, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the 120, west of this shaft, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The north lode in the 120, east of the flookan, is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm., still having the appearance of improving fast; the south part of the lode here is improving, but we have suspended the driving on this part until a rise is communicated with the 100, which is commenced to-day. The north lode in the 100, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm. The south lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is about 2 feet wide, worth for copper ore from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., with an improving appearance. The north lode in the 90, east of this shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, thickly dredged with ore, looking very promising; in this level we have driven through a continuous course of ore for 35 fms. in length, worth on an average 80*l.* per fm. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—Jas. Barratt, April 1: Mellinoweth adit end is being driven east by six men on the course of the Mellinoweth lode, the ground is fair for driving, and requires occasional securing with timber. The lode in the end is of a promising nature, its breadth I cannot name, being wider than the end; the north wall is carried, and against it there is a small branch of quartz, from 2 to 3 in. wide, thickly impregnated with yellow copper ore, the remaining part of the lode which is seen is composed of mundic. prian, quartz, and a whitish clay-slate, with small lines or veins of yellow copper ore on the whole; it is a very promising lode. The end is in a considerable distance from shaft, but is as yet well ventilated, probably we shall be able to continue it to the great eastern cross-course before we sink another shaft; the distance to intersect it is, I think, about 40 fms., the cross-course being a little west of north, which will shorten that distance. I hope at the intersection of the lode and cross-course, if not before, to have a good lode of ore. I believe, if we could see the mine in the 80 or 40 fathom levels, the lodes will be found to yield abundance of mineral, they have every ingredient congenial for the bearing of copper, and if explored at a greater depth I am fully persuaded will not be found inferior to those of the adjoining mines, from which considerable profits are now being realised.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, March 28: The 35, driving south, has not altered its appearance of any consequence for some time; still progressing favourably. Driven since last report 4 ft.: total 5 fms. 1 ft. 9 in. In the 35, driving north, in consequence of the ground being hard it is not looking so favourable for driving as it has been. Driven since last report 3 ft. 6 in.: total 4 fms. 4 ft. We find the water quick, but will persevere with these two drivings with all possible speed. We have not the number of masons that were put down for the work, but the four we have are working with spirit, but horses being so scarce we shall have great difficulty in keeping them with materials. I beg to acknowledge receipt of a cheque for 40*l.* to pay subsist to-day. I have purchased another horse at 35*l.* I have to report a sale of 50 tons of ore with an application for 1000 tons more from the same parties.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, March 26: The ground continues hard in the east cross-cut. The men have not yet finished cutting ground for the cistern. The loading of the engine-house is completed, and the masons are now bringing up the boiler-house to that height. Everything is progressing satisfactorily.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 2: The lode in the 130 east is 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 115 east will yield 5 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 6 tons of ore per fm. Paull's stopes, in the bottom, are worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 115 end west we are driving by the side of the lode. Jackson's stopes, in the 103, are worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 east is 2 feet wide, producing a little saving work.

BENDERG.—N. Tozer, March 27: The engine-shaft continues very hard and troublesome for sinking; the stratum is a light blue slate, something like killas; the lode at present is going down almost perpendicular, consequently we are carrying but 2 ft. of the lode, which is composed of soft prian and sugar-spar, looking very kindly indeed for yielding a large quantity of ore in depth. The men kept holiday on the 25th, but notwithstanding the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 feet this week. Other things are without alteration.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, March 30: The lode in the 10 east continues to look very encouraging for lead, being spotted throughout. I hope soon to be able to report an improvement here.

BOG.—W. Barratt, April 2: We have cleared and secured the engine-shaft to Perkins's level (shallow adit); at this point we find that the level has broken in somewhere between the surface and the engine-shaft, and dammed up the water to the engine-shaft; it would create cost to clear this level out so as to drain off the water; consequently, we have put in a dam in the cross-cut, at the engine-shaft, about 3 ft. high; this causes the water to flow over the run in this level, and will save the expense of clearing this level out, as it will be useless after the Boat level is clear, which will be a drain for all the water above. The shaftmen are now engaged in hanging tackle at the engine-shaft down to Perkins's level, for the purpose of clearing and securing the engine-shaft down to the plat at the Boat level, after which we think to be able to loose off the water with safety. No. 1 pitch, in back of the Boat level, by six men, is yielding full 30 ewts. of lead ore per fm.; No. 2 pitch, in back of ditto, will yield 1 ton per fm., by three men; No. 3, by two men, in back of ditto, will yield 18 cwts. per fm.: we have let another pitch in back of this level, this morning, to two men, at 8*l.* per ton; they will commence working to-morrow, and shall set many pitches more of this description as soon as the water is loosed off the Boat level, and it is cleared out, which is being accomplished with all possible speed. We are getting on with dressing the 20 tons of blende that I sold as a sample, and expect to have it ready for market in a few days. We are also engaged in washing over the barrows for lead. On the whole, things are looking well.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, April 1: In the 20 cross-cut south, the ground is more favourable for driving; the other levels are much as usual.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, April 2: The cross-cut driving south in the 10 is very wet, and there is no alteration in the dip of the ground, which now corresponds with the underlie of Bryntail lode, therefore I think we are getting into the footwall. The stope under the 10, west of No. 1 winze, is producing fine stones of ore; I intend to sink a little to ascertain if the grit stone continues in depth. The pitch in back of the 10, east of rise, is much the same in produce as when last reported on. There is no alteration to comment upon in any other part of the mine. The parcel of ore has been shipped.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, March 28: The lode in the engine-shaft is still large, and producing mundic and at times good stones of ore; the men sunk last month 3 fms., and from the appearance of the ground in the shaft we considered that they could sink the same this month.

— G. Reynolds, April 1: The lode at the engine-shaft is still 4 feet wide, producing mundic mixed with copper ore. The men have commenced sinking again; the present price is 16*l.* per fathom.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, April 1: In driving the adit this week we have met with several branches of spar, mundic, and copper, by which I think we are near the lode, which I hope to cut shortly. The ground is a little better for driving, and mineralised.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, April 2: There is no change to notice since my last; however, we intend clearing both north and south ends, in the 53, of attle, &c., in order to take down the lode forthwith, of which I shall be able to say more in my next.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—B. Northey: During this week a heavy fall of snow has filled up the water-course, and broken down part of the leats and injured some of the launders, which conducted the water across the ravines. This has put a stop to our crushing for the present. I have a large staff of men clearing away the snow and repairing the leats, which, I hope, will enable us to commence again immediately. The chain has broken twice. I have had an offer of a new one at 20*s.* per cwt., which I intend to purchase. The 50 is not looking so well as it did last week; it is very bunchy. The stopes generally are much the same as last reported. We sampled 30 tons silver-lead ore from this mine on the 21st.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams: There is a little increase of ore in the lode, with very fine gossan for the width of the shaft, and the lode is improving as we sink; we expect to have good ore at a little greater depth, as the symptoms are very encouraging.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, April 1: In the 20, west on caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. In the rise in back of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom.

CARVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, April 1: In the 118 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. In the 106 west the lode is 2 feet wide, and at present unproductive. In the 96 west the lode is 2 feet wide, with a very good branch of ore in the back of the end.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, March 28: I inspected the Carvath 40 fm. level to-day, and found the lode cut into it 5 ft., but cannot as yet say whether that is its full width or not, we have commenced to open west; the lode is not rich, but yielding some good stones of tin. I calculate we shall have to extend some fathoms before we get into the best run of tin gone below the bottom of the 30. I have no doubt the 40 will turn out much more tin than either levels we have had above.

CEFN CWM BRWYNO.—The lode in the 68, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding some good stones of ore at times; we are in hopes we are getting into one of the shoots of ore seen gone down in the level above. The lode in the stope in back of the 68 is 4 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stope over this level, 40 fms. west of shaft, is yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; this is a new stope, and is not got into the best part as yet. The stope in the back of the 56 fm. level, 15 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stope in the back of the same level, 25 fms. east of shaft, is yielding 1 ton 2 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the stope in the back of this level, 25 fms. west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stope over this level, 30 fms. west of the same, is yielding 18 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the stope in back of the same level, 60 fms. west of shaft, is producing 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 44, driving east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and is producing some very kindly stones of ore and has a kindly appearance: the lode in the stope in the back of this level, 25 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 18 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the stope in the back of this (44) level is 5 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Nothing has yet been seen in the cross cut, driving north in the 20, 4 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, but there is water issuing from the breast which is an indication we are getting near a lode. Our 20, driving east of shaft, is without any change to notice, yielding occasionally stones of blende and lead ore. All our proceedings on surface, &c., are going on regular, and every effort is being made towards our next sampling.—April 1.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Glasson, March 28: The ground in Walter's engine-shaft is again very hard for sinking, which makes our progress at this point very slow.—Whitford's Lode: In the 60, driving east of cross-cut from engine-shaft, the lode still mixed up with the elvan course, and much disordered, not to value. In the 60, driving west, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 17*l.* per fm. for tin. We can do nothing on the caunter lode seen in the 60 west for want of ventilation, which we hope to do in course of next month by sinking a winze under the 50, and rising against it from the 60 east, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 60 cross-cut, driving south to cut Julia lode, we think we are near the lode, as the water is much increased in the course of the last week. In the 50, driving west of Walter's engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, copper, and peach, but not to value, having still small portions of the cross-course crossing it. At Gill's winze sinking under the 50, east of Walter's engine-shaft, lode small, not so good as last reported.

CWM DAREN.—Capt. Tregoning reports that he has sampled 18 tons of copper ore, and that the tributers are working with good spirits.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 31: During the last month, the 72, west of Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; the lode is composed of soft quartz, mundic, prian, and rich copper ore. The 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 2 in., the lode in the present end is worth about 1½ ton of rich ore per fm. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in.; there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The rise in the back of the 50, east of Morris's shaft, has been put up 6 fms., the lode worth about 7 ton of good ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 40 has been put up 6 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the lode worth 1 ton of good ore per fm.: 172 tons good quality sampled at Morwellham on Friday last.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, March 28: The lode in the 76, south of the sump-winze, is 12 in. wide, containing quartz and mundic, poor for lead; the stopes in the back of this level, north of the engine-shaft, are worth full 16 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 76, south of the said shaft, are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. No change worthy of notice in the 66, south of Towsey's shaft. The stopes north of the engine-shaft, in back of this level, are much the same as stated in my last report, worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys: Francis's level is traversing a good lode of silver-lead ore, and is likely to lay open a large range of ore ground. The tribute bargains are moderately productive, but the dressing is now interrupted by a very heavy fall of snow.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, April 1: The lode in the stopes west of rise, in back of Bastard's level, is worth 10 tons of ore per fm.—Middle Level: The lode in No. 1 winze is a little improved, and I have no doubt it will soon be as productive as before. The lode in the stopes east and under the shaft is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze at present is poor, it being squeezed with a hard capel, but the water is drained by the level below, from which we may expect a loose and good lode again. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. I hope to hole the new shaft this week.—P.S. I am glad to say the shaft is holed.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, April 1: The lode in the pitch in the 90 is worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 90 is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the pitch in bottom of the 80 is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 60 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 50 is worth 8*l.* per fathom.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, April 2: In cutting into the lode, in the 40, we are in 13 feet, which still continues the same promising appearances as last reported. We are breaking ore from the caunter lode, alluded to last week, which is increasing in size, with every appearance of improving. We could not succeed in forking the water in White's shaft this week, as we hoped to have done. The north cross-cut is still as last reported.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—Wm. Neill, April 2: There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since my last report, with the exception of the rise in the back of the 32, which has been communicated this morning to the western shaft in the 20. We have now good communication for air throughout the mine.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, March 30: The lode in the adit west is made up principally of spar, and getting more like the lode in the western shaft where the ore made, I shall be glad when we can say we have some here; the appearance of the lode at present is indicative of something good. In consequence of the heavy rain and snow we have not opened on the lode, in the trench, in the valley, so as to say much about it; but shall do so in a few days when you shall know.

DUNDALK LEAD.—S. Bailey, March 31: The shaftmen have sunk 9 ft. of ground for this month, which will make the total depth of the shaft from surface 11 fms. 1 ft. The ground in the bottom of this shaft is much the same as for some time past. I shall have to employ three extra labourers to assist in keeping the stuff for this month, as the shaft is getting rather deep for one labourer to keep it properly for eight hours. The shaftmen have also employed three labourers, to assist them in completing their stent at the earliest possible period.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, March 31: The lode in the western end, on the north part, is looking more kindly than it has been for some days past. We commenced on Monday to drive west on the south part, which is worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm. for copper ore. We began to drive east from engine-shaft on a north part, looking very promising, composed of spar and jack; and we have also pitched to drive east on the south part from the engine-shaft, which is worth about 2 tons per fm. for copper. The stopes are looking much the same as last report.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 31: We are proceeding with the cutting down of the shaft as fast as possible. The lode is producing large rocks of tin. We intend to sample a parcel from the lode the early part of next week.

EAST DAREN.—Taylor's shaft is sinking under the 68, the lode in going down is more perpendicular, and must carry the shaft down by lines to fix pitwork in it properly; we have left the lode standing on the north side; we hope in about a fortnight to have the shaft down to its required depth to begin to drive a cross-cut north to cut the lode in the 80. In the 68, driving west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is large; the part that we are now carrying is about 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton 15 cwts. of ore per fm., the ground is hard for driving. In the 44, east of Taylor's shaft, we are no change—still an unproductive ground; this level is pushing on with all possible speed. In the cross-cut driving in the 44, south of Lovenden's shaft, the men are getting on as fast as possible. In the 44, driving on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 14 ton per fm.; the winze sinking under this level, 30 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is now producing some good stones of silver-lead ore. In the boundary winze, sinking under the 44, the lode is poor at present. A cross-cut, driving north of Reed's shaft, in the 56, is progressing favourably, and we hope to cut the lode in a short time. The lode in the 44, driving west of Reed's shaft, is not so productive as when last reported; the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, now producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 32, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is not so good as last reported as there is a slide come across the lode and disordered it, but it is now producing about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are still continuing to yield large quantities of silver-lead ore. We expect to sample 80 tons of ore on April 7. All surface work is progressing favourably.—March 23.

EAST PRAWLE.—R. Edmonds, March 30: We have driven the deep adit level in at high water mark, giving us here a depth of 30 fms.; we have secured the mouth of it, and 3 fms. in, with timber. In driving north, on the course of the lodes, we cut a lode of larger dimensions, running east and west, with a splendid gossan and spar, the ore rich in appearance for silver, with stains and crystals of copper, leading us to believe that we have a rich lode of copper near at hand. We continued driving north a few fathoms in highly mineralised ground, but not meeting with the rich leaders showing in the 10 fm. adit, we have turned our attention to the east and west course, and have driven each way 3 fms., the lode improving in appearance. We are now driving west, and hope to intersect the westernmost of the north lodes showing in the cliff in two or three days. The ore in the footwall is very rich, highly stained with green, and appearances for copper, improving every fm.; the back of the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of strong gossan, intermixed with plenty of good iron, this could be raised very cheaply, and there is every capability, if the adventurers think it advisable to put up the necessary buildings, to smelt and cast on the spot. The prospects we consider very promising, and as soon as we intersect this other lode, we expect to have something still better to report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—W. C. Vivian, March 27: The engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft. below the 22 fm. level, where the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 22 fm. level east the lode is about 8 in. wide, impregnated with yellow copper ore; the 22 fm. level west has been driven about 6 ft. since the communication of the first western whim with the said level, but the lode has not been taken down; at the point where it was left it is 8 in. wide, containing good yellow copper ore. The lode in the 12 fm. level east is not at present productive. Since the communication of the first western whim-shaft with the 22 fm. level, a pitch in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of said shaft, has been let at 10*s.* in 1*l.* tribute. A party of tributers are also clearing up the bottoms in the 12 fm. level, west of the same shaft, which they think they will now be able to work. The eastern pitch is producing good yellow copper ore, and it is fully expected that the western one will also. On the north lode, the 12 fm. level, east of cross-cut, east of second western whim-shaft, has again improved, the lode being about 1 ft. in width, producing copper ore of excellent quality. The lode in the 6 fm. level east is not looking so well. On the whole, the mine appears more promising than for some time passed, and looking to the several favourable points towards which we are fast approaching—the intersection of the north lode in the 22 fm. level, and the driving of that level west under the ore ground passed through by former workers—we can with confidence expect a much better position of the mine in two or three months from this time. Our sampling amounts to 19 tons of very good ore, worth probably from 150*l.* to 200*l.*

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Burrows, April 1: The 20 fm. level, on west lode, is producing about 8 or 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 10 fm. level north is suspended for a few days, and the men are employed to put up a rise in the back to hole to the stopes, for ventilation. The stopes are just as last reported. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of this level, and have a very fair lode of lead ore. The east and west lode is poor at present for tin.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Collom: The men have been principally engaged in preparing the levels to receive the tramroad. We have a kindly lode in our eastern end, and a very promising lode in our western end.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 2: The lode in the 66 is not looking quite so well as it has been for the last 6 feet. We have had in the last 6 ft. of driving some good saving work for copper ore; the lode is carrying a good-looking capel, and a great quantity of mundic.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 28: The sumpmen are progressing favourably in driving the 46 cross-cut north towards the lode. The lode in the 36, driving east from engine-shaft, is much the same as when last reported, about 10 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise in back of the 22, east from the engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, and looking better than when last reported, now yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., and worth for tin 10*l.* per fm. The ground in the 22 cross-cut, east from the engine-shaft, driving north towards John's shaft, is rather hard and spare for spending; the same will apply to the cross-cut driving south from the caunter lode in the 12, towards North Buller lode. The lode in the 12, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, chiefly capel and killas. The lode in flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 20, on North Buller lode, has not been taken down since last reported.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, March 24: The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking under the 72. In the 72 north, on east lode, the lode is progressing favourably, and is at present worth for lead ¼ ton per fm. In the 72 end south, on east lode, the ground is harder than usual, and the lode split in branches, consequently the end is not looking as kindly as it did for some time past. In the 72 end north, on west lode, the ground is very favourable, and the lode producing ¾ ton of lead per fm. In the 72 south, on west lode, the lode is at present worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The different stopes are producing much as last reported. On Saturday next we shall sample about 75 tons of good quality lead. All the machinery on the mine is in perfect working order.

GEIFRON.—W. Pearce, March 28: At our setting to-day, I set the 28 cross-cut to drive south to intersect the No. 1 lode to four men, at 120*s.* per fathom; we have 5 or 6 ft. more to cut the lode. We have cut the No. 1 lode in the No. 2 cross-cut, in the 18, west of Pearce's shaft; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, capel, and some rich stones of lead; it is set to two men, at 110*s.* per fm. I have set the 18, west of Young's shaft, to two men, at 30*s.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, prian, and interspersed with stones of lead. I have not been able to succeed in getting any men to work on tribute, without they should be guaranteed subsist, and I fear that plan will not answer in this country. I hope to cut the lode in the 28 cross-cut in a week or ten days, when I will send you a section and report; but if you wish it before please write me again.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones: The rise is getting in a lode with more ore in it, and the water is flowing more freely through it. The dressing is getting on very satisfactorily. We sampled 20 tons lead ore from this mine on the 24th inst.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, April 1: There is no change to notice in the ground in the engine-shaft. The lode in the winze below the 87 is very large and promising. In the 87, west of engine-shaft, the lode has very much improved recently; it is at present a fine looking lode, composed of mundic and quartz, with a small quantity of fluor-spar and ore. This improvement is rather important, the

more particularly so because it is immediately under non-productive ground in the level above—the 72.

GOGINAN.—No change of importance has occurred in any part of this mine since my last report. The lode in the 60, east of the Bryn-pica shaft, is large, and the part we are carrying, which is about 5 ft. wide, is composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with small branches of ore, and letting out a great quantity of water; I have now put the men to drive north in the present end in order to properly cut through the lode at this point, as there may be still a better part of the lode standing to the north than we are at present driving upon; this end is let to six men, at 6l. per fm. The cross-cut south in this level, 30 fms. east of Bryn-pica shaft, is now extended 15 fms.; the ground at this point is rather hard for driving through, and is let to four men, at 7l. per fm. The cross-cut north in the same level, at Bryn-pica shaft, is now driven about 14 fms., which has passed through several small branches crossing the level, with spots of lead ore, but we have not intersected the main lode as yet, which is seen in the 55, coming west of the Laundry shaft; I think we shall have about 4 fms. more to drive at this point to cut the lode; this level is let to four men, at 7l. 5s. per fm., including clearing their own stuff, &c. The cross-cut south in the same level, 40 fms. west of the Bryn-pica, is now extended about 19 fms., and has also passed through several small branches of spar dipping in a south-west direction, and containing particles of lead ore, but nothing to value; this level is let to six men, at 7l. 15s. per fm., including clearing their stuff, &c. All these points are being pushed on with all speed in order to prove them as quick as possible with the present number of men. The lode in the tribute pitch, over the 60, 20 fms. west of Bryn-pica shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to four men, at 12l. per ton. The lode in the pitch over this level, 40 fms. west of shaft, is 8 ft. wide, producing 1 ton 5 cwts. of ore per fm., which is let to six men, at 10l. per ton. The pitch over this level, 50 fms. west of shaft, is yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; let four men, at 11l. per ton. The lode in the pitch over the same level, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 14 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to four men, at 12l. per ton; the ground in this pitch is very hard, and as they have to rise for stopes, we are obliged to give a little higher tribute in consequence, but hope to be able to set for less tribute at our next setting day. The lode in the 55, east of the cross-cut from the boundary-shaft, on the south lode, is still large, and the part we are carrying is composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with small branches of lead ore; the lode at this point is becoming much harder; this level is still let to four men, at 5l. 5s. per fm. The lode in same level, west of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with a little ore, but not so good as it has been, it being now rather disordered by a cross-head or slide for the last 6 ft. in driving; this level, previous to cutting the slide, passed through about 3 fms. of good orey ground, producing from 10 to 11 cwts. of ore per fm.; the ground at this point is much harder and the lode becoming more compact, and, from all appearance, is likely to improve as we extend westward into the promising ground in that direction. The 55, west of the cross-cut, 80 fms. west of the Laundry shaft, on the north lode, is now within about 6 fms. of being communicated to the Bryn-pica shaft, and, when holed, will drain that part of the mine to the present depth; the lode at this point is unproductive at present. The lode in the 15, west of the western engine-shaft, is 8 ft. wide, and the part we are carrying is still yielding a little ore at times and looking promising; this level is let to four men, at 7l. 15s., including clearing stuff, &c. The tribute pitch in back of the 90 fm. level, 80 fms. west of Francis's shaft, is producing about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to four men, at 10l. per ton. The pitch in the bottom of the 100 fm. level, 20 fms. west of Francis's shaft, is producing about 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to two men, at 12l. per ton. The pitch over the 100 fm. level, 55 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is at present yielding about 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to four men, at 10l. per ton. The pitch over the 90 fm. level, 5 fms. east of Gilbertson's, is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and let to four men, at 11l. per ton. The pitch over the 80 fm. level, 10 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, on the north part of the lode, is producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to four men, at 11l. per ton. The tribute pitch over the 70 fm. level, 10 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, on the north part of the lode is yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to six men, at 12l. per ton. The pitch over the the 60 fm. level, 30 fms. east of Gilbertson's shaft, is producing about 1 ton 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to six men at 7l. 5s. per ton. The pitch over the 26 fm. level, 40 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; let to four men, at 11l. per ton.

GREAT CARADON.—J. T. Penprase, April 1: We first commenced working at about the middle of the sett, and intersected four lodes,—No. 1 lode is 3 feet wide, underlaying about 2½ feet in a fm., and sunk on its course 3 fathoms; this lode is composed of gossan, soft spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore; it is of a most promising character. No. 2 lode is 2½ feet wide, underlying north about 2 feet in a fm., and sunk on its course 2 fms. 5 feet; this lode is composed of prian, mundic, and yellow copper ore, and of a very promising character, corresponding to the rich neighbouring lodes of the South Caradon. No. 3 and No. 4 lodes we have done but little on, as we suspended the working for the present, and put the men to open cut in the valley, so as to intersect the lode, and when intersected, it is my intention to drive an adit on its course; but, at the same time, I would highly recommend the sinking a trial shaft, by the aid of a horse-whim, which will enable us to go down, I should say, upwards of 20 fathoms.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Bice, March 28: The lode in the 80, east of Union shaft, is 5 ft. wide; its appearance is poor. As it maintains a regularity in size, and also traverses a mineralised country, it is not improbable but that it may prove a valuable and productive lode. We have, in compliance with your instructions, commenced the workings this day, so as to effect a communication from the 60 to the 80, in the run of productive ground driven through in the 80. The lode in the 100 fathom level, at the engine-shaft, is without alteration in its value; the ground continues favourable for working. As the south part of the lode is not proving equal to what we were led to anticipate at the commencement of our workings, we now purpose to cut the north part of the lode, and have begun the work; this will enable us to ascertain which portion of the lode shows the best appearance for exploring. It is satisfactory to notice that the lode in the 17, at Hannah's, is improving in value; the level is being driven by four men, east of the cross-cut; the present value may be put down at 7l. per fm. In the 20, at Union shaft, east of the sumpmens' rise, the lode is small; it is very likely, on getting further east, we shall see a change in the lode for the better; at the present time it is not of sufficient value to give an estimate; the ground is good for working. The following is an estimate of the tribute ground working. At the old sump-shaft there are two pitches in the back of the 17, east of the shaft, worth, on an average, 13l. per fm. In the 24, east of the shaft, the pitch is worth 5l. per fm.; west of the shaft the pitch is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. At Union shaft, in back of the 72, the two pitches average 3l. 15s. per fm. In back of the 38, on the flat lode, east of the shaft, the pitch is worth 3l. 10s. per fathom. East of the sumpmens' rise, on the middle lode, the pitch is valued at 4l. 15s. per fm. In back of the 20, east of sumpmens' rise, the two pitches are estimated at 3l. 15s. per fathom. In the 45 the pitch is put down at 5l. 15s. per fm. In the 38, on the main lode, the pitch is worth 3l. 5s. per fm. At Cornish's shaft, in the 10 west of the shaft, the two pitches on the main lode are worth 4l. per fm. In the 24, west of the shaft, the two pitches average value 6l. 10s. per fathom. At the engine-shaft, in the back of the 38, there are three pitches; the average value may be taken at 3l. 5s. fm. In the 24, west of the shaft, the western pitch, in the back of the level, is worth 20l. per fm.; the eastern one, 2l. 10s. per fm. At Catherine's shaft, in the 31, there are two pitches, one east, the other west, of the shaft; the value on an average taken at 3l. 10s. per fm. At Hannah's shaft, in back of the 17, on the middle lode, the pitch is worth 4l. per fm. The pitch on the main lode valued at 6l. per fm.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, April 1: Western Mine: The lode in the 86 (Wheal Elizabeth) is not quite so good as reported in my last, but still a good lode, and likely to produce much tin in that direction. We have not taken down the lode in the 76 for the month; the ground here is more favourable for driving. The stopes in this part of the mine are yielding large quantities of tinstuff. We have just intersected the south lode at Standley's shaft, in the 56, but have not cut through it. I shall be able to report particulars in my next.—Eastern Mine: The 86, at Northey's shaft, is producing good work. The 76 east is saving work. The 56 east is opening out well. The 36 is good work, and very encouraging for good results. We have commenced to sink Charles's shaft to communicate with the 36, but the daily rains have brought down much water, and we are obliged to suspend it, but as we are on the eve of a favourable season, I hope in a short time to resume sinking this shaft, which is one of the most important points, as the late drivings eastward will show that we have a continuation of tin in virgin ground. The various stopes and tribute pitches are yielding tin just as usual, and the prospects generally through the mine are looking cheerful.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, April 1: The stopes in back of the 40 are equal to my last report; the same may be applied to the stopes in back of the 30, east and west of Rowe's winze, as also the stopes in back of 20. Our new stopes in bottom of 40, or back of 50, have greatly improved, and are worth 12l. per fm. The new stopes, in bottom of adit, will turn out from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and still improving. Our new engine-shaft, at Kelly Hole, is down about 5 fms., and the ground still favourable for sinking.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, April 1: The lode in the 80, west of new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the same level east, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a ton per fm. In the 70 the lode is a foot wide, producing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 60 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, April 2: There is no alteration in any part of the mine worthy of notice since my report of last week.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Beaglehole, March 28: The lode in the 180, west of Painter's shaft, is without alteration. Copper-house shaft is holed to the 180; we hope to make it complete for drawing from this level in about a week. The north part of the lode in the 170, west of the latter shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; more lode is still standing to the south. We have commenced a winze about 12 fms. west of Painter's, in the bottom of the 170, where the lode is worth 12l. per fm. In the 170 cross-cut, west of Copper-house shaft, we have an increase of water, and producing a little copper ore. In the 160 west we have intersected the same slide as that seen in the rise over the 148. The lode west of it has very much improved, and about 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch of good ore, from 10 to 12 in. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; the rise in back of this level will yield about 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 160 is suspended, in consequence of an overflow of water. The men have commenced stoping east of it, from the bottom of the level, until the 170 drains it. No. 1 stopes are worth 45l. per fm.; No. 2 stopes are worth from 50l. to 60l. per fm. The lode stripping down west of the eastern cross-cut is worth 35l. per fm. No change in the 148 since last report.

— M. W. Michell, April 1: We have to-day cut the south part of the lode in the 70 cross-cut; I have brought up some fine specimens from it, which are superior in quality to the ore now raising in the level above; very little as yet can be seen of it, but full particulars shall appear in our report on Saturday.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Jenkin, March 31: The ground in the new shaft, east of the eastern engine, is without alteration. In the 61 end east the ground continues hard for driving, and the air very foul; in the sink in the bottom of this level the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 51, east of No. 2 winze, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding about 1 ton per fm. The men in the 30 east have nearly completed cutting ground, and will commence to rise against the new shaft in a few days. In the 20 end, west from Sunderland's, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive at present. The tribute department continues much as usual.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, April 1: Harvey's engine-shaft is down 7 fms. below the 70; the cross-cut in this level is driven south 8 fathoms. The 70 is driven west of the cross-cut on the main lode 11 fms.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 20 end, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8l. per fm. for copper ore. In the 30 end, east of cross-cut, on engine lode, there is no alteration to notice since our last report. The 40 fm. level is driven on Richards's branch 6 fms. 3 ft., opening tribute ground. In this level a cross-cut is commenced to drive south to intersect Conquer lode—driven 3 fms. 3 feet. In the 30 end, east of Trebilcock's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, saving work for tin. Carnmeal deep adit level is driven west of the new shaft 6 fms.; lode 5 feet wide, poor at present; in the western stopes in the back of this level, east of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in the eastern stopes the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; the winze in bottom of this level is sunk 2 fms., lode 4 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm. The tribute department employs 64 men, at tributes varying from 6s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. We sold, on March 27, 10 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs. of black tin, which realised 897l. 12s. 6d.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn: MAIN LODE.—No. 62. The 115 cross-cut north, on Woolf's caunter towards Trueman's lode, is driven 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and is now 95 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. from main lode—set to eight men for the month, at 5l. per fm. No. 155. The cross-cut north in the 60, on the great flookan from grey ore shaft, towards Trueman's lode, is driven 6 feet, besides other work, and is now 12 fms. from the main lode. No. 105. At Bounder shaft, the men have been securing the bob-plat in the 174, and preparing for the rods at ditto to pump the water from the bottom of the mine. No. 105. The adit east of Blue Burrow shaft is cleared and secured 16 fms. 2 ft., and is now 19 fms. 4 ft. from the cross-cut east. No. 156. The 154, east of Neale's cross-cut, is driven 1 fm. 5 ft., and is now 13 fms. 5 ft. from cross-cut—set to four men for the month, at 7l. 10s. per fathom. No. 157. The 154, west of Neale's cross-cut, is driven 5 fms. 1 ft., and is now 16 fms. 4 ft. 10 in. from cross-cut—set to four men and four boys for the month, at 6l. per fm. No. 162. The stope east of Neale's cross-cut in the 154 is stoped 1 fm. 5 ft. 3 in.—set to six men for the month, at 3l. 10s. per fathom. No. 171. The stope in back of the 154, west of Neale's cross-cut, is stoped 14 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.—set to six men for the month, at 2l. 10s. per fathom. No. 170. The winze in bottom of the 154, 6 ft. east of Neale's cross-cut, is sunk and stoped 8 fms. 5 ft.—set to sink for the month by twelve men, at 10l. per fm. In these bargains, Nos. 156, 157, 162, 170, and 171, the lode is worth from 20l. to 50l. per fm. No. 169. The 154, east of Polglasse's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, is driven 2 fms. 2 ft.—set to four men for the month, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; the lode at present is about 12 in. wide, divided into branches. No. 168. The 164, east of Silvester's cross-cut, is driven 2 fms. from the cross-cut—set to four men and four boys for the month, at 7l. per fathom No. 167. The 164, west of ditto, is driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. from the cross-cut—set to four men and four boys for the month, at 7l. per fm. The lode in these ends, 167 and 168, is worth from 10l. to 20l. per fathom. No. 163. The 144 cross-cut south is driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 8 in., and is now 5 fms. from main lode, and west on lode 3 ft.—set to drive west by four men for the month, at 7l. per fm.; at present is small, and not opened on sufficiently to describe its value.

TRUEMAN'S LODE.—No. 133: Sand Bank shaft is sunk under the 30 fm. level 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in., and is now 2 fms. 5 in. below that level—set to nine men for the month, at 8l. per fm.; the lode is large, worth 20l. per fm. The tribute department on Main, Sosen, and Trueman's lodes consist of 25 pitches, employing 67 men at tributes from 10s. to 13s. in 1l.

WHEAL METAL.—No. 1. The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms., and now 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 90—set to sink to 100 fm. level, by sixteen men, at 18l. per fm.; lode worth about 100l. per fm. No. 147. The 90, west of engine-shaft, is driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. between the lodes, and when taken down will be reported on, and is now 12 fms. 1 ft. 10 in. from ditto; set to eight men for the month, at 10l. per fm. No. 148. The 90, east of ditto, is driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and is now 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. from ditto; set to six men, at 11l. per fm.; lode worth 30l. per fm. No. 172. The stope in back of 90, west of the shaft.—The men here during the month have been taking the lode, which is worth 100l. per fm. No. 94. The 80, west of shaft, is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 3 in., and is now 32 fms. from ditto—set to six men for the month, at 8l. per fm.; lode is disordered by the lead cross-course. No. 159. The winze, bottom of 80, 13 fathoms west of shaft, is sunk 1 fm. 5 ft., and now 7 fms. below the level—set to eight men for the month, at 15l. per fm.; lode worth 100l. per fm. No. 134. The stope back of 80, west of the shaft, is stoped 17 fms. 2 ft. 11 in.—set to twelve men for the month, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 70l. per fm. No. 95. The 80, east of the shaft, is driven 3 fms., and now 24 fms. from ditto—set to six men for the month, at 10l. per fathom; lode worth 20l. per fm. No. 166. The winze, bottom of the 80, 10 fms. east of shaft, is sunk 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in., and now 3 fms. 3 ft. below the level—set to eight men for the month, at 12l. per fm.; lode worth 30l. per fm. No. 149. The stope, back of the 80, eastern, is stoped 10 fms. 2 ft. 4 in.—set to six men for the month, at 3l. per fathom. No. 173. The stope, back of the 80, is stoped 9 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.—set to six men for the month, at 3l. per fm. No. 175. The stope, back of the 80, is stoped 12 fm. 4 ft. 1 in.—set to six men for the month, at 3l. per fathom. The lode in these stopes is worth from 30l. to 50l. per fm. No. 42. The 70, west of the shaft, is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., and now 49 fms. from ditto—set to four men and four boys for the month, at 9l. per fm.; lode worth 70l. per fm. No. 161. The cross-cut north, on lead branch, towards Vansittart's lode, in the 70, is driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 4 in., and now 8 fms. from Metal Lode—set to three men and three boys, at 5l. per fm. No. 165. The cross-cut south, towards Ivey's shaft, in the 60, is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., and now 7 fms. from lode; set to six men to hole, at 7l. per fm. No. 110. The winze, bottom of 60, 51 fathoms west of engine-shaft, is sunk 2 ft. 6 in. by the side of the lode, and now 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in. below the level—set to six men to sink as deep as the 70, at 7l. 10s. per fm. No. 125. Ivey's shaft, sinking under the 40, perpendicularly sunk 3 fms. 3 ft., and now as deep as the 60—set to six men and three boys for the month, at 9l. 10s. per fathom.

SCHNEIDER'S LODE.—No. 112. John's Shaft: The men here are set to stope a piece of ground below the 50, to make the shaft its proper length, to twelve men, at 12l. per fm. In the past month these men have stoped 4 ft. 6 in., and have been taking down the lode and putting in timber, and we find the lode to be worth 30l. per fm. No. 122. The 80, west of cross-cut, is driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 4 in. by the side of the lode, which will be reported on when taken down, and now 20 fms. from ditto—set to six men for the month, at 9l. 10s. per fm. No. 174. The stope, back of 80, west of cross-cut, is stoped 4 fm. 4 feet. The men from here are set to sink the winze in the 60 (No. 110). No. 103. The 70 fm. level, west of cross-cut, is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., and is now 25 fathoms west of ditto—set to six men for the month, at 10l. per fathom. No. 136. The stope in back of the 70, east of cross-cut, is stoped 5 fms. 1 ft. 10 in.—set to four men for the month, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 30l. per fathom. No. 102. The 70, east of cross-cut, is driven 3 fms., and is now 24 fms. from ditto—set to six men for the month, at 9l. per fm.; lode worth 50l. per fm. No. 150. The stope in bottom of the 70, east of cross-cut, is stoped 12 fms. 2 ft. 2 in.—set to twelve men for the month, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 30l. per fm. The tribute department consists of eight pitches, employing 18 men at tributes varying from 6s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. I am glad to say that the steady increasing value of the property is monthly becoming of greater importance, and the drainage in the old mine I think will now proceed more rapidly than hitherto.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 1: No change of importance has taken place since the last general report. We weighed on Friday, March 27, Jan. and Feb. ores, 251 tons 18 cwts.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, April 2: The lode in the end driving east is still large; we are carrying the end upwards of 4 feet wide in the prian, gossan, and flookan part, with some capels; the lode still contains its green carbonate of copper. We have a large stream of water still issuing from the south, as well as from the end, which burns green to the candle, which shows a good indication of having a fine lode as we get deeper into the hill, and nearing the large cross-course to the east of the end. The ground in the end is easy for driving.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—J. Retallick, agent: In accordance with the directions of the committee of management at the last meeting, we have driven on the caunter branch, in which the solid bismuth was contained, about 3 fms., where we intersected a strong east and west lode of beautiful arsenical mundic, with good stones of copper ore. This lode has been extended about 1 fm. east, and ½ fm. west; from the improving appearance of both ends I fully expect good bunches of ore at this level, more especially westward, as we approach nearer the cross-course seen in the shaft, which cannot be many fathoms distant. We shall at once prepare for sampling.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, March 31: The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, carrying two well-defined walls, and as compact a lode as a person would wish to see, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and stones of ore. The lode in the back of the 80 is improved at present 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the adit east, on the south lode, we have intersected the cross-course which has disordered the lode for the present, but we have met with it again to the east of the above named cross-course. The lode appears to be a strong, healthy one, showing good indications to produce mineral when fairly developed. The ground in the adit cross-cut is just as usual. I calculate there is from 9 ft. to 2 fathoms further to drive to make the communication. The ground in the eastern engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking; if it continue as at present, I hope the shaft will be down to the 30 below surface in three weeks from this time. The pitches generally throughout the mine are yielding the usual quantity of ore. We weighed off on Friday February ore, 904 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs., and sampled 108 tons, computed, of the usual quality ore.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, March 30: In the 50 fm. level north the lode is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; the 50 south will yield 6 cwts. per fm. In the 40 north the lode will produce 10 cwts. per fm. The stopes in this level are as follows:—No. 1, worth 12 cwts.; No. 2, 12 cwts.; and No. 3, 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in the 40 south will yield 10 cwts. per fm. In the 30 north the lode in the end is without change. The following is the value of the stopes in this level:—No. 1, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 6 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 8 cwts.; No. 5, 18 cwts.; and No. 6, 12 cwts. of ore per fathom.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, April 1: The lode in the 20 east is not looking so well as it was last week; it is at present worth about 3l. 10s per fm.; set to four men, 1½ fm., at 7l. per fm. In the winze sinking below this level we have just met with a kindly branch of ore and spar to the south, about four inches wide, and which, no doubt, is the main part of the lode; this, however, we shall ascertain when we have opened on it a little more; the water here is quick; set to four men, 1 fm., at 8l. 10s. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 8l. per fm.; set to four men, 3 fms., at 3l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 5 are worth 7l. 10s. per fm.; ground hard; set to two men, 1½ fm., at 3l. 15s. per fm. All the landing, &c. set to two men, one month, at 4l. 5s.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—J. Richard, April 1: During the past month ending March 21, the cross-cut, in the 45, has been driving 10 feet 6 in. in hard ground—set 3 feet, at 11l., to eight men. Yesterday (March 31) we intersected a strong slide, which has improved the ground to the north. The 35 has been driven 4 fms. 5 feet 6 in., and ground more favourable for driving; set to 2 men, 1 fathom, at 5l. per fm. The 25 cross-cut has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; in this distance we intersected a small lode, or branch, 10 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, and copper ore: to the north of this we have very favourable ground, much of the same character as at Tolvadden Mine, where we are daily expecting to cut the same lode.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, March 30: In the 20, driving east of Penrhiw engine-shaft, the lode is about 1 foot wide, composed of spar, blende, mundic, and clay-slate, with some pretty good branches of ore, but not rich at present. The lode in this level, west of shaft, is of a very promising character, yielding 4 or 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the 10, about 8 fms. east of shaft, which is now 2 fms. below the level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a good mixture of ore throughout. In the 10, going east, the ground at present is rather harder for driving, which has somewhat contracted the orey part of the lode, and will now yield about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the deep adit, 8 or 10 fms. west of the point of communication, the lode is looking well, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm.; this I consider to be a very important point, having about 55 fms. of whole ground above. The whole of the other stopes are looking well, and yielding their usual quantity of ore. For want of hands we are as yet doing but very little at Bwlch Gwyn. During the past week our dressing operations have been somewhat impeded by much snow on the ground.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, March 30: We have this week a considerable improvement in the end over the level; we found the ore near the bottom of the limestone, it is going forward to the vein, and also flatting to the north; worth at present 1 ton of ore per fm.; set one fm., to four men, to drive at 110s. per fm. Stope No. 2 west is worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 58s. per fm. No. 3, stope is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm., set to two men, at 58s. per fm. The stope east is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 52s. 6d. per fm. The Sun-string is rather improving at present, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to two men, at 92s. 6d. per fathom. The north vein is harder and rather poorer just now; worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 65s. per fm. The workings in the north are worth for ore—No. 1, 6 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 6 cwts. per fm., each working set to two men, at 22s. per fm. We have a fine branch of ore setting up in the back of these workings, from 6 to 10 in. wide, solid: we shall commence to work this back in a few days. Two men have commenced to work on the sun side of the vein in this ground, and are getting good saving work. The level in the cross vein is set to four men, to drive at 70s. per fm. We commenced to-day to sink in the new level, and I think with every prospect of success, as we have good ore going down below the bottom of the level; set to two men, to sink 3 fms., at 32s. 6d. per fm. We have a vein at this point several fms. wide, and if we are able to get down into the great whim sill without water, and prove it rich, it will add immensely to the value of this property. We commence sinking about the bottom of the "Tyne bottom stone." The Dodgeon level is set to four men, to drive, wall arch, &c., at per fm. A heavy fall of snow a week ago stopped all dressing operations last week; the weather is now changed, and I hope to have no further interruptions. The carrier has delivered 39 tons 8 cwts. of ore at Alston.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, March 31: In the 42 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 42 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 52 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 72 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, March 27: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fathoms below the 65; the lode is small, but producing good stones of copper. The lode in the 65, driving west on engine lode, is 18 in. wide, composed of killas, blende, and stones of copper ore; set to four men, at 9l. per fathom. The lode in the 65, driving east of cross-cut, on Clinton's lode, is small, and composed principally of spar; set to four men, at 9l. per fathom. The lode in the 65, driving west of cross-cut, on Clinton's lode, is about 6 in. wide, composed of spar, blende, and stones of copper ore; set to two men, at 10l. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south from Wheal Uny, continues much as usual, letting out much water; set to four men, at 15l. per fathom. The principal point now in operation is the sinking of the engine-shaft, the ground at which is become more favourable for exploring, and, should it continue, we shall reach the 80 fm. level in about four months from the present date.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, March 28: The ground in Prince's engine-shaft is favourable for sinking, and we are now progressing satisfactorily. The lode in the 20 cross-cut, on the cross-course south, is improved. No alteration has taken place in the 10 end, east of Bennett's shaft. We have removed the men which were driving the cross-cut north, in the western level, and put them to open upon a branch traversing east and west. At Peever we are breaking down a good tin lode, which will be brought to surface, and sold as soon as possible.

NORTH TAVY.—R. Williams, April 2: We are driving around the back of the adit, by four men, at 35s. per fm., and I hope to be in the main adit in the course of a few days. The wet weather has prevented, for the present, our shoding.

NORTH WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—Joseph Vivian, Nicholas Thomas, March 30: In accordance with the directions of Messrs. Daniel Vivian the local directors of these mines, who attended for the purpose of determining on the spot on which the engine should be erected for working the Great North we beg to inform you that we shall commence making a foundation for the house directly, and that it will be completed with all possible dispatch, but at the same time we may add that we have a quarry already open at a convenient distance. We estimate the cost of the erection of the house at about 300l.; this will cover the cost of the raising and carriage of the stone, and the masonry of the house. The being within three miles of us will be delivered on the mine for from 20l. to a review of all the various circumstances connected with this subject, we have come to the conclusion that it will take from 3 to 4 months to set the engine to work with the stamps attached, which will be immediately required, the lode being capable of producing quantities of tinstuff of value. In order to expedite and facilitate the opening of the lode we are about to commence collaring up the engine-shaft for the reception of the pumps, rods, &c., so that by the time the engine is ready everything else will be so. We are steadily proceeding with our adit cross-cut by six men; in its progress it must intersect all the lodes of Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, objects of no ordinary interest. We have met with some promising branches dipping south. Before we conclude we would beg to call attention to that part of the property called East Wheal Metal, where there are extensive workings on lodes, which are, in short, a continuation of the Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal lodes; and, if reports may at all be relied on, you may reasonably expect to find in this part of your sett a great and lasting mine; we would therefore advise that as soon as the rainy season had passed, a sufficient number of hands be employed to clear the old adits as expeditiously as possible, having the fullest reliance on favourable results from this part of the undertaking. In conclusion we would assure you that no exertions shall be wanting on our part to bring the mines into a productive state with as little delay as possible.

OKEHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, March 31: The 20 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily, in a beautiful channel of killas and elvan, highly mineralised.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—March 31: We holed the winze sinking from the level to the deep adit, which has completely ventilated this part of the mine. We have commenced driving the middle level west, on the flat lode, which is worth per fm.; this lode in the adit level, west of Martin's shaft, is 1 foot wide, with ore throughout, but not of much value. At the new shaft, the south part of Wheal Bank lode, in the adit level west, is still small, but it appears to be opening, and we hope before another month to have a better lode at this place. The cut south in this level is spare at present for driving; Wheal Bank lode, in the east of this shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and looking promising. Our tribute pitches are much as usual.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, March 31: In the 162 cross-cut, our drivage, on an average, is about 4½ ft. per week. We have taken down some of the lode in the 100, east from Smith's shaft, which is about 9 in. looking very kindly, and letting out a large quantity of water, which we consider a good indication; it appears to be draining some of the water from the 90; we hope to be able to break some ore at this point shortly. In the 100 west, no lode taken down since last report. Since the communication has been effected from the the 112, we have put the men to drive in the 112 to cut the lode we have in the In the 70, east and west, no lode taken down during the past week. All other parts of the mine are without alteration since last report.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—J. Champion, R. Tippett, March 23: The lode in the driving west from Marshall's shaft, is producing a little saving work for jack spots of lead and copper ores. The cross-cut is driven south from Marshall's shaft about 2 fms., ground easier for driving. In the 35, driving west from shaft, the lode is turning out saving work for jack and copper ores. Retallick's is sunk about 9½ fms. below the 35, and the ground is easier for sinking; the not in the shaft yet, but from the indications of the ground we think it is very Davis's pitch, in the back of the 6, east from Marshall's shaft, that turned month from 90 to 100 tons of jack, is not looking quite so well, but they are a good quantity now of blende, and some lead ore. The other pitches, in the the 20 and 6 fm. levels, are turning out well. We have sent to New Quay jack, and have got dressed on the mine about 35 tons more, and about 10 tons on the surface in course of dressing. The flat-rods at the east shaft are set to work to-day, and are working well; the men are still engaged in dividing and casing the shaft, which will be completed in a day or two, after which they will commence sinking the shaft. The engine is working well, and consuming about 20 cwts. of coal in 24 hours. All other operations on the surface are going on well.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, March 28: We have this week again begun to sink our sump shaft, and shall sink 6 ft.; I think we shall be able to sink about per week, but cannot say much about the lode until next week. We shall both the lodes going down, and see if they improve in quality. We want now but a little more ore in the lode; our ground is good for sinking, and our lift now fixed to the 70 fm. level. All our workings will now be proving the hope I shall be able soon to report someting good to you.

PENHALDARVA.—James Pope, March 28: In the adit end south the lode is improved, now producing good bunches of lead, the ground is also improved being tiful blue killas. The north end is also looking better, producing bunches of

— J. Pope, April 2: The adit level south, driving on the east side of the lode, producing good stones of lead, about ¼ ton per fathom, and appears to improve; four men, at 32s. 6d. per fathom. The adit level north is also producing good of lead; by four men, at 32s. 6d. per fathom. We have not yet set the engine as the men are removing earth, &c., but shall commence the shaft in a day or

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, April 2: The engine is sunk 16 fms. 4 ft. below the ground is much the same as it has been for the last 3 fms. The lode is improved, 1 ft. wide, in fluor-spar, strong spots of yellow copper ore, and lead ore, underlying easterly from 6 to 9 in. in 1 fm. Judging from the present state of things, we have strong reason to expect a tolerable quantity of lead ore in driving in the 20, at which point our utmost is being done.

PONTYSTWITH.—M. Francis: In this mine we are waiting for the putting power for pumping, the water having increased so much in the 10 in driving across the great lode of carbonate of lime and eastward near the junction of the lode, that we were obliged to suspend these very important and interesting trials.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—John Dale, March 19: In looking at this mine, surrounded by so many rich neighbours, I was fully struck with its appearance, after having carefully surveyed the sett, I beg to say it is my opinion that it will not fail to make a very good mine. Three lodes—Lambo's, Grey Ore, and a tin lode the north—have been wrought on sufficiently for any miner to come to the that steam power is absolutely necessary. The strata, the gossan, and other are much the same in appearance as in the adjoining mines, some of which have and still are very productive. My advice is to put up a 40-in. cylinder steam-engine near the Grey Ore lode, which will command the other two, and, at the same time, I think it advisable to continue the adit level, driven on Lambo's lode, up to the engine-shaft; this cannot fail to prevent a great deal of water from going to the engine, and it may cut lodes not yet discovered.

SILVER BROOK.—W. Hosking, April 1: The 71, driving north, is much improved; there is now a good lode in the end, worth for zinc and lead ore 16l. per fathom, favourable indications for a further improvement—driving by four men at fm., and 5s. in 1l. for lead and zinc ore. On Saturday last a tribute pitch was back of this level to three men, at 15s. per ton for zinc, and 4l. per ton for lead. rise in back of the same is up about 5 fms., none of the lode has been taken down my last report, consequently I cannot say anything about its present value. The in the end of the 71 south is 6 ft. wide, containing capel, spar, mundic, flookan, interspersed with spots of lead ore, with a large stream of water still issuing from the end, and other favourable indications, which leads me strongly to believe that it will shortly become productive—driving by six men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom. suspended driving the 55 north until the rise going up from the 71 is communicated with the same, the air being at present very dead. There is an improvement in the end in the 55 south; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore—driving by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the end in the 22 north is looking very promising—driving by six men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are generally looking well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 2: Hitchins's Engine-shaft: In the 62 east the lode is 3 feet wide, containing capel, mundic, quartz, and a little ore of good quality. In the 62 west no lode has as yet been taken down. In the east the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm; in the 50 cross-cut the lode is easy of progress. The lode in the stopes in back of the 50, east of winze, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in Edwards's stopes, in back of the west, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is from 1 to 2 ft. composed of gossan, quartz, and a little black ore.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, April 2: The lode in the 62 of Red Whim shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level are still worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 49 west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in Gullett's shaft is wide, producing saving work. The stopes in the back of the 36, west of this are worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 31: There is no alteration to throughout the mine since I forwarded my last advice. The deep adit cross-cut progressing favourably.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—Sam. Truran, April 1: The engine-shaft is down 8 fms. below the 20, where the gossan lode has been passed through; it is 8 feet wide, composed of gossan, with spots of ore—a very promising lode indeed. We are calculating to sink this shaft to the 30, with water barrels, before the engine is ready to work. The caunter lode in the 30 is principally gossan, with some good stones of We anticipate finding much ore about the 20 and 50 under such a splendid

especially as we have the caunter lode passing a short distance east of the shaft, which will cross the gossan lode, and form what is generally called a favourable intersection. We are pushing on the buildings as fast as circumstances will allow. The eastern stopes above the 30 are becoming exhausted. We shall sample in a fortnight about 30 tons of good ore.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—In the south shaft on Schneider's lode the lode is 12 in. wide, and equally as valuable as last reported, with every promise of shortly making a good course of tin; sunk 6 ft. The driving in the 50 west, on Schneider's lode, has not been resumed, but the sinking in the bottom of this level is continued where the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm. The cross-cut south from the engine-shaft, in the 80, has been driven 5 ft., and the cross-cut north 4 ft. 4 in. In the 50, east from the cross-cut, on the new lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, of little value, driven 6 ft.; the north side of the 50, east of cross-cut, has been taken down, and a lode discovered, which is believed to be Schneider's lode, but which will be better known by the time of next report.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, April 1: The stopes below the 23 and the backs of the deep adit are worth 10*l.* per fm. for lead ore. The masons are at work at the engine-house, &c., and no time shall be lost in getting all completed; we may, therefore, soon expect to have the water cleared from the 45, when we shall be able to drive north and south on the course of the lode, and intersect the caunter lode 19½ fms. north of the engine-shaft, where we shall no doubt find the lode as rich and productive as it was in the backs of the deep adit; worth from 14*l.* to 80*l.* per fathom. I wish some of the largest shareholders would come and visit the mine, and they would judge better of what a valuable property they have. I have this day sent off per rail to the office in London one of the finest specimens of lead that has been found in this country; it came from the backs of our deep adit, and weighs nearly 5 cwts. I have this day sent off 8 tons 17 cwts. of lead ore, which I have sold to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., of Chester, at 15*l.* 11s. per ton. That you may judge of the high opinion in which the mine is held here, I must inform you that Mr. Rowlands of this neighbourhood has sold us a boiler, the price for which he will take two-thirds in shares at 10*l.* each.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Cock, March 28: We have made good progress in driving the 58 cross-cut this week; the ground is easier for breaking, and presents a beautiful mineralised appearance; this end is now letting out a great deal of water; and the 50 is almost drained. We expect to reach the lode in about a week or ten days. In the 50 the lode looks kindly; it is spotted with ore, but not worth saving; in the cross-cut in this level there is nothing new worthy of remark.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 1: The 70 and 40 west are progressing satisfactorily.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. W. Gilbert, W. Martin, March 28: The deep adit level west, on Messer's lode, is set to six men and four boys, at 14*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is divided into two parts, the south part which is 1 foot wide, having a promising appearance, the north part is about 6 in. wide, of a harder nature. We have set the back of the deep adit, east of the engine-shaft, on the engine lode, to stope by ten men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; which stopes we consider will yield on an average 6*l.* worth of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the shallow adit level, on the same lode, is set to four men, at 4*l.* per fm., and is worth 7*l.* per fm. We have thought proper to drive a level west of the engine-shaft (which is about 10 fms. above the shallow adit level), if continued will come over the shoots of ore now working in the back of the shallow adit. By our calculation we have from 10 to 12 tons of copper ore ready for market, worth about 7*l.* per ton.

— March 31, G. Reynolds: I beg to inform you that I have been underground in this mine to-day, and send you my report. The lode in the deep adit end going west is in two parts—the south part, which I consider the main part, is 10 in. wide, promising in its appearance; the north part is not so large. In going west these parts will fall together again from their present appearance. East of the engine-shaft, in the deep adit level, there are ten men stoping the back on the engine-lode; also west of the shaft, on the same lode, in the shallow adit, there are four men stoping the back of the level; these stopes at present are looking promising, and if they continue to yield the amount of ore which they now do, I believe that some profit may be realised from them. You will find in my former report that I recommended a certain amount of ground should be stoped on this lode as it is mixed with black and grey ore throughout; by doing so will prove its value. There is at this time broken underground, and at surface, about 15 tons of good copper ore, and by the latter part of next week will be ready for market. I also beg to inform you that I believe Capt. Gilbert is making every exertion to work the mine on as cheap and miner-like a manner as possible, and I hope that his operations will be followed with success.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 28: The lode in Michell's diagonal shaft, sinking below the 100, has not been taken down since last reported. The ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving south, is rather hard, and spare for spending. The lode in the 100, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is about 10 in. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 90, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 2 feet wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 78, driving west from Michell's, on Youren's lode, is 15 in. wide, unproductive. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, driving north from Michell's, and 130 west of said shaft, is moderately easy for spending. The ground in Michell's downright shaft, sinking below the 78, is just as when reported last week; the same will apply to the ground in the 78 cross-cut, driving south. The lode in the 90, driving east from Michell's, on the south lode, has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the 54, driving east from Michell's, and east of cross course, is small and unproductive. We have put the men that were rising in the back of the 30 to drive east, to communicate with the 20, driven west from Morcom's, where the lode is 1 foot wide, poor. We have not forked the water yet to the bottom of Morcom's, consequently nothing has been done in sinking the shaft this week. The lode in the 40, driving west from Morcom's, is 2½ feet wide, unproductive; the lode in the same level, driving east, is 18 inches wide, poor. The lode in the winze, sinking in the bottom of the 30, east from Morcom's, is 4 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, driving west from Morcom's, on the south branch, is 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. We have communicated the rise in the back of the 20, on the south branch, to the winze sinking in the bottom of the 10. We have put the above-named risemen to drive the 20, west from Morcom's, on the south branch, where the lode is 10 in. wide, producing stones of ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, March 28: Dowson's engine-shaft is down about 9 fms. under the 35. In the 35 end east, on the lode, the lode shows signs of improvement as we get clear of the slide; we have commenced to drive south to cut through this lode in the end. We are in the lode about 7 or 8 ft., and there is no signs as yet that we are getting through it. I am glad to say we have just pricked into the lode west of the slide. I will give you full particulars of this next week as it opens out. I enclose tin bill for four weeks' tin. Our tribute pitches and stopes are much as usual, some falling off, others improving. I believe by the end of the next month this mine will be looking well.

SWANPOOL.—J. Kitto, April 1: The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good saving work for lead of good quality; the lode in this level is very much improved since my last report, and from the appearance which it now presents, there is every reason to believe it will continue, and that we shall not be long before we have a good bunch of lead, as the character of the lode; the ground on either side is at present everything that could be desired. The lode in the rise in the back of 50, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of jack, and lead of low quality, this will improve as we get up, as there is a good lode of lead in the bottom of the level above. The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is a little more favourable for driving than it has been. The lode in the 40 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of flookan and mundic, and the ground very favourable for driving; the lode in the 30 east is much the same as last reported. The new shaft in the western part of the mine is sunk 9 fms. below the adit level, and expect to communicate with the 20 some part of next month; this will not only ventilate that part of the mine, but will put us in a position that will enable us to drive our western levels, for at least one-third less money than we are now obliged to give. The tribute department is looking favourable, and the men are making fair wages. On the whole the mine is looking more promising than it has done for a considerable time, and from present appearances I have no doubt ere long being able to increase our returns.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 2: The prospects of this mine are without material alteration since my last. We are driving the 80 east by six men, at 7*l.*; here the lode seems to be forming as we leave the cross-course. We are stoping the bottom of the 56 by eight men, at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 56 by four men, at 5*l.*; here the lode is not so good as the last two, but will doubtless improve again. We are driving the 36 west by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., lode promising; stoping back of the same level by eight men, at 6*l.* per fm., lode worth 5 tons of ore per fm. We are also rising in the back of the 36 west, on the cross-course for ventilation and opening stopes. I believe that our next sampling will be 100 tons.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, March 27: At Metal Band day level there is some improvement, and the ground very promising, as if near a good bunch of ore; set to-day at 55s. per fm. The stopes above are at present poor, being disordered by a plate bed. We have attempted to sink to this level, but cannot do so for water; the lode is 5 ft. wide, with beautiful fluor-spar, intermixed with good lead ore, clay, &c. The heavy fall of snow has prevented us doing anything at dressing this week.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, March 28: We have cut the capels of Shanger lode in the 50 fm. level cross-cut, and shall cut into and open upon the lode without delay. We have nothing new in the 30 and 40 west, on Good Fortune lode.

TRELOWETH.—J. Richards, March 28: In sinking Woodfall's shaft below the 40, we find the lode improving in appearance, but, having only the north part of the lode at the shaft, in consequence of being desirous to sink with the least possible delay, have not carried or taken down the south part of the lode, which is hard. In rising above the 60, against Woodfall's shaft, the lode broken is 3½ ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons copper ore per fm. The ground in the 70 is altering; lode improving, containing much mundic and stones of copper ore. The pitches working at this time are looking better than for the last two or three months. We are very desirous of getting the 70 under the ore ground driven through in the 60.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—W. Tom, March 30: The mine is looking in every way as it was in last report except that the incline is about half laid down, the length of the same is 27 fms. over cliff, and 80 to the washing floor from the whim. The whim is about half finished, and I am in hopes all will be completed in eight or ten days, and that we shall have a good sampling in six weeks' time. I rather expect to see a report from Capt. Harry Thomas Verran, mining engineer, of 29, Cheapside, London, who has been to the mine within the last week.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, March 27: There is an improvement in the drift driving south, by Kindrid's; the vein is easier to drive, and rather more lead; about 1 fm. back we had a very nice string of copper ore cross the drift. We are still cutting through the vein in the end of the level; we are 27 ft. from the west cheek, and have no signs of the east cheek yet. We have had ore all the way through; it is better now than it has yet been. The shop is covered in, and the wheel-pit will soon be ready, if we have better weather; the wheel, I hear, is at Alston.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, March 31: At Clay's engine-shaft, the shaftmen in the past week have been principally engaged in putting in penthouse, &c., and have now resumed sinking under the 50 fathom level. In the 50 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, and likely to improve, as we have a good lode in the winze in bottom of the 40. North of this end, 10 fathoms, in the same level south, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead, but not sufficient to value. At Bonville's shaft we have put in penthouse, &c., at the 40, and commenced sinking under said level; in the same level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing only a small quantity of lead; in the same level, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of which 4 in. is good for lead, worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 30, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 20, driving south from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, mixed with a small quantity of lead; in the same level, driving east on cross lode from Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is producing lead, but not sufficient to value.—P.S. The men have just come up, and say the 50 north is improved for lead since I saw it.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. W. Champion, March 31: On Saturday last we held our setting, when we set 11 tribute pitches as follows:—Two at 8s., two at 11s., and seven at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*, at a standard of 70*l.* We also set the 28 fm. level to drive east and west on the course of the lode from the engine-shaft.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, April 1: The lode in the 85, east of flat-rod shaft, is worth 25*l.* per fm.: we expect we are near the south wall; the lode in the west end of this level is without alteration since our last report. In the 75 west we are still cross-cutting south in search of more lode. The lode in the 65, west of No. winze, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, west of No. 1 winze, are worth 15*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Elle's winze, are worth 12*l.* per fm.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, April 1: On the north lode, at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 114, the lode continues 6 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The rise in back of the 114 is holed to the 104. In the 104 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 94 east produces 1 ton, and the 84 east 2 tons per fm.—Caunter Lode: In the 94 and the 75 east good tribute ground is being opened. —Engine Lode: In the rise in back of the 52 the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. Stopes and pitches are looking well.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, April 2: The ground in the eastern engine-shaft is still hard and wet, consequently our progress is rather slow; we shall commence taking down the lode the beginning part of another week, and cut ground at the north side of the shaft and make every preparation in order to commence sinking on the course of the lode. In the 20, driving west of the eastern engine-shaft, there is no alteration in the lode to notice; ground easy of progress. Nothing has been done in the 20 end east since last reported on, the men refusing to fulfil their contract.

WEST CRINNIS AND WHEAL REGENT UNITED.—J. Webb, April 2: We are now busily engaged erecting bobs and flat-rods, and making other preparations for the draining of these mines to the bottom. We have purchased second-hand materials to great advantage, nearly sufficient for reaching the 90. I calculate the whole run of these mines will be drained, and put in good order of working, with regular sales of ore, before the expiration of the coming summer. We shall sample next week about 17 tons of copper ore, good quality.

WEST NANT-Y-MWYN (Carmarthanshire).—J. Thomas, April 2: The ground is a little harder in driving the level, now let for the month at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. I have measured the distance carefully, and I calculate that we have now 4 fms. to drive before we cut the large lode, which on surface is 12 ft. wide.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, April 2: The ground in the 65 cross-cut continues just as usual; from 3 to 4 fms. per month is as much as can be driven. The lode in the 45 east is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of tin, but not rich work: we have now driven this level 38 fms. on the lode, and found it generally containing tin, just sufficient to save; this level does not appear to be deep enough to find rich tinstuff; but when the 65 shall reach the run of tin ground we are now passing over in the 45, there is no doubt of finding it very productive. We have just put the new six heads stamps to work, and have now 14 heads working.

— T. Floyd, April 2: We have a great improvement in the 45 east; the lode is now from 3 to 4 ft. wide, good work for tin. There is but little alteration in the ground in the 65 cross-cut. The backs in the 45 are still producing good work for tin. We have 14 heads of stamps at work. All operations are going on with all possible speed.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, March 30: The ground in the 70, east of Morris's engine-shaft, contains less iron, and it is now approaching the same kind as that in the new engine-shaft. The ground in Morris's engine-shaft is now chiefly elvan; the part of lode being carried yields stones of rich grey ore with gossan.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tregoning, March 27: The shaftmen are making preparations to sink the sump, and by the end of another week we shall be able to resume the sinking of it below the 50. In the 50, going west, the lode is 4 feet 6 in. wide, producing some good work for tin. In the east end, in this level, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, but poor. The stopes below the 36 are just as last reported. On the lead branch we have sunk 14 fms. below the 10, and are now driving west on it—producing good stones of lead. The tribute pitches are much the same.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—March 31: We have not intersected any lode in our 65, at Vivian's shaft, since our last report. In the 55, west of Vivian's, we are cutting north through some branches that took off in that direction a few fathoms behind the present end of the level, in search of Wheal Tye lode. The stopes in the back of this level, on Taylor's and Goad's lodes, are not quite so good as last reported, but they are still producing saving work, both for tin and copper ore. We are driving the 45, east of Vivian's, on a north lode, which we suppose is Hampton's; it is 1 foot wide, composed of capel and spar, with a little tin. Hampton's lode in the 35, east of Caroline's shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fm., and still looks promising. We have put the men to rise against the winze sinking from the 25, which we expect to hole during this month; then we shall resume the driving of this level with all speed, and at the same time stope the backs on tribute. At Taylor's, we have suspended the driving of the adit level west, on Paull's lode, and commenced driving the adit level cross-cut south again; and at the same time give the north lode, that is near the shaft, a further trial, by extending the level west. Our tributes are much the same as last reported, and our returns for the two months will be about 13 tons of tin.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, April 1: On the north lode in the 60 west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore.—Wheal Fortune Lode: In the 50 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 40 west of Winstow shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good ore. The stope in back of 40 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, March 30: Old Lode: The lode in the 40 fathom level east, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, and tin; this level is driving by six men, at 8*l.* per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode in Palmer's stope, in the back of the 20 east, below adit, is 7 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin—stoping by six men, at 45s. per fm., 6 fms. stent. The lode in Hoskins's stope, in the back of the 10 east, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin—stoping by four men, at 25s. per fms., 8 fms. stent.—Watson's Lode: The lode in Wilton's stope, in the back of the 30, west from surface, is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin—stoping by four men, at 30s. per fm., 8 fms. stent. The lode in Wood's sink and stope, in the bottom of the 30, west from surface, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stamps' work for tin—stoping by four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm., the sink to be carried 2 fms. long.—North Lode: The lode in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and spots of copper ore—driving by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode in Sellick's stopes, in the back of the adit west, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper ore—stoping by six men, at 25s. per fm., 6 fms. stent. The lode in Thomas's winze, sinking below the adit level, at the eastern mine, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and good stones of copper ore—sinking by four men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. There are eight pitches working by twenty-four men for two months (April and May), at an average tribute of 10s. in 1*l.* We weighed, on the 27th inst., Feb. ore, 132 tons 3 cwts., and sampled March ore, computed 108 tons, of the usual quality. The new wheel and stamps will be set to work on the copper halvans on April 1. Owing to the frequent and heavy rains of late, the water has become too much for the men to manage in the south shaft, and sinking is, therefore, suspended.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, March 31: North Lode: A new winze to sink below the 64 east by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 7*l.* per fm. The 64, to drive east, by four men, 3 fms. stent, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore, and is worth for the latter about 9*l.* per fm. The 64, to drive west, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 6*l.* per fathom, the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and occasionally good stones of ore, altogether a very promising lode indeed. Bickles's winze to sink below the 54 east, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 7*l.* per fm.; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. Ferrell's winze is communicated with the 54 west, and it will occupy about a fortnight to strip down the lode before the end can be set. The horse of killas referred to in the end, in former reports, is worn out; the lode is again settled, and I have no doubt but what it will be found productive. The 41, to drive west by two men, 2 fms. stent, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm. The lode is about 15 in. wide, composed of capel, spar, gossan, and spots of ore. Courtis's stopes in back of the 54 east is set on tribute, to four men, for one month, at 5s. in 1*l.* Statton's late stope, in back of the same level, west of Thomas's winze, is set to four men, for one month, at 6s. in 1*l.*—South Lode: There is a pitch set to two men, for one month, in the 30 west, at 10s. in 1*l.* The general appearance of the mine continues very satisfactory.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, April 1: I have nothing to add to my remarks of last week upon the lode at the engine-shaft, as the men have been engaged squaring their ground and putting in timber. In the 22 end, the favourable change in the ground to which I last week referred still continues, with a good lode, altogether 4½ ft. wide, from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. of which is producing rich black, grey, and malleable ore, with a strong gossan on the north wall. The end has been driven 2 fms. since my last report, with a lode varying in value from 15*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom, and is at present worth 20*l.* per fathom. About 9 fms. west of this end, in the 10, we are sinking a winze, where we have a lode producing 1¼ ton of rich grey and yellow ore per fm., with good ground for sinking. We expect to have the engine-shaft completed to the 34 by Saturday week, and, judging from the lode gone through, we may fairly calculate upon a finer lode in the 34 than has yet been seen in the mine.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—Jehu Hitchens, March 28: For some months past the operations on this property have been principally confined to driving an adit level west of Wheal Treby, on a lode of some promise, giving occasional stones of ore; latterly, for greater expedition, the level has been continued on the small flookan to the south of the lode, cutting into it at about 11 fms. behind the present end, when it presented a better appearance than anywhere previously seen, having a leader of spar with fine stones of coated yellow ore, altogether 1 foot wide. This level is now extended about 40 fms. into the western hill, with a back above nearly as much, where we are again in course of cross-cutting towards the lode, which we expect soon to meet with. As stated in my previous reports there are other lodes cut and partially opened on within this extensive tract, but only to a limited depth; these, I hope, will now command more attention, as the Wheal Emma adjoining may now be pronounced as a fairly established and productive concern, having regularly sold ores. The last sampling, on Thursday last, was 125 tons, and in the bottom, or 22 fm. level, during the last month's driving I consider that the discoveries may be estimated at over 2000*l.* worth of mineral, and the end still good, with promising improvement.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Geo. R. Odgers, March 28: The 70 cross-cut has been driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 11 in., and the ground continues to be a hard granite. The 40, west of Taylor's, has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; the lode being poor, and not cutting the cross-course, we have suspended it.—Newton: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. 3 in., and which is now 8 fms. 4 ft. 2 in. below the 42; the lode is about 8 inches wide, quartz, gossan, prian, &c.: there are some branches still standing to the north, and which are likely to fall in with the lode. The 42, east of shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., we have stopped it for the present, and put the men to rise for ventilation, &c. The 30, east of shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 2 ft.; the lode being 18 in. wide, gossan, quartz, spots of ore, and mundic. We have opened about 3 fms. on the lode to the north of the engine-house, which is 18 inches wide, composed of friable quartz, &c.; after driving a little further I intend to drive a shallow cross-cut north, to see if there are any lodes still further north, which will be a guide for our cross-cut in the 54.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, March 28: The 90 cross-cut to drive north from engine-shaft, by six men, at 17*l.* per fm. The 90 to drive south from engine-shaft, by four men, at 14*l.* per fm. The 74 to drive west from cross-cut, by four men, at 10*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 1 ton per fm. The 74 to drive east from cross-cut, by four men, at 10*l.* per fm.; lode 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The winze to sink below the 50, by four men, at 15*l.* per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, with promising appearance. The 50 to drive west on the south lode, by four men, at 9*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of good quality ore per fm. The 50 to drive east on the south lode, by four men, at 9*l.* per fm.; lode 6 in. wide, producing occasionally good stones of grey copper ore; although small, it has a very good appearance. The stopes in the back of the 50, west from winze, by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode worth 10*l.* per fm.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, March 31: The water is in fork 20 fms. below the adit level, and the engine working well.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barratt, April 2: We continue to drive the 62, east of Matthew's shaft; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 50, east of Matthew's shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. We have suspended the driving of the 48 south, on the cross-course, in consequence of not having met with the lode, and have put the men to drive the 75 north, on the cross-course, to intersect the great north lode, at or near the junction of the granite and slate, where it is expected we have a good chance of meeting with a deposit of ore. We have continued driving the 90, east of Richards's shaft, by the side of the lode to within the last few days, and have since cut into a part of it; the lode is showing much the same appearance as it did in the former cross-cut through it, producing stones of ore. The pitches are still producing about the the same quantity of ore. We sampled on Friday last 42 tons.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J. Smith, April 1: We have completed the engine-shaft to the adit level. Our shaftmen are now engaged cutting cistern-plat, which will be finished to-morrow morning; we shall then fix a plunger-lift at this level, to be ready for the engine to work on Saturday next. We shall put men to clear the south shaft, so that we may have communication to the lodes still south of the engine lode. I think in about three weeks from this date we may see one or more of these lodes. All our surface operations are progressing favourably.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, April 1: There has no change taken place in either of the levels since the last report. The water has been in fork in the 90 for the last fortnight, and we are driving the end as fast as possible, where we think to reach ore ground shortly.

WHEAL THOMAS.—T. Hooper, March 30: Since my last report, we have sunk a little on the course of the lode, in the bottom of the 26, opposite the engine-shaft. Soon after we commenced we cut a good leader of lead, sufficient, if it continues, to pay for our sinking the engine-shaft; the ground around it is both fair and congenial. Important considerations having induced us to suspend the sinking of the engine-shaft in a perpendicular direction in the country, we thought it most conducive to the future interests of the mine to sink the shaft on the course of the lode. In order to do this several fathoms of the south side of our engine-shaft had to be cut down from the 26 upwards, to enable us to bring in our lift to drain off the water. This is nearly all accomplished, and by to-morrow night the shaftmen will be prepared for sinking again on the course of the lode. The adoption of this course has given us increased facilities for its future development, and will enable us to accomplish a greater amount of work with less cost. In the bottom of the 17, in the west part of the mine, we have to-day discovered a good lode. This is about 5 fms. to the west of the shaft. There is at present a good prospect of having a productive lode in this part of the mine. The deposits of lead evidently dip west, which will take a few more fathoms in driving the end below to come into contract with them.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, April 2: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 132. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, ground favourable for driving, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 120 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 108, north of Chippendale's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 108, south of Chippendale's, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The cross-cut in the 98, north of Chippendale's, is extended west 6 fms.—South Mine: The lode in the 142, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the same level north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 130 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; it the same level north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborne, B. Gundry, March 28: Yesterday we held our monthly setting:—Watson's engine-shaft to sink below the 40 fm. level by eight men, for the month, at 16*l.* per fm. The 40 to drive east of Watson's, on Park lode, by six men, 3 fms. or the month, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, spotted with grey ore. The 40 to drive west of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a very promising appearance. The 30 to drive east of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 5*l.* per fm. The cross-cut to drive south from Watson's in the 40 by four men, 4 fms. or the month, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm., and 10s. in 1*l.* for tin. The 30 to drive east on Richards's lode by four men, for the month, at 3*l.* per fm., and 10s. in 1*l.* for tin. The 18 fm. level to drive east on Sampson's branch by two men and two boys, for the month, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 30, on Park lode, east of Watson's, by four men 2 fms. or the month, at 7*l.* per fm. Two tribute pitches in back of the 30, on Park lode—one at 9s. in 1*l.*, by two men, and one at 10s. in 1*l.*, by two men, for the month. The tin tribute department is the same as last month.

WHEAL UNITY.—March 28: We have forked the water to the 30, and resumed driving both ends; the lode in the western end is 2 feet wide, and worth about 15*l.* per fm. for copper ore; in the same level east the lode is 2 feet wide, and kindly in appearance; we have got about 7 or 8 fms. more to drive this end before we get under the bunch of ore gone down in the 19. In the 19, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and opening tribute ground; in the same level east, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth about 7*l.* per fm. for copper ore. In the 10 east the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing a little copper ore. The south lode, in the adit driving east, is 1½ foot wide, composed principally of gossan, spar, mundic, and a little copper ore. The sumpmen have been engaged this week timbering the new engine-shaft, which is down about 6 fms. from surface. Our tribute department is looking favourable.

WHEAL WAGSTAFF.—J. Crase, March 28: To-day being our setting, I have set boundary shaft, to sink by nine men, 5 fms., or the month, at 7*l.* per fm; the shaft is sunk 21 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; we have sunk 9 feet below the slide, the ground is rather harder, and contains branches of quartz, mundic, and chlorite. The water coming from the slide is small in quantity, but very copperty. The killas in the shaft is green, and attacks the shovels and men's tools, which, when left in the shaft, look almost like copper. I am of opinion this water is coming from a course of ore on the copper lode, and I never had so high an opinion of the mine as at the present time.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS (near Liskeard).—P. Clymo, Capt., Wm. Hancock, R. Roskilly, April 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 54; the lode in the 54 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm. In the 44 north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 18 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 35 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We shall sample this day two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 81 tons, and No. 2, computed 35 tons, for sale on Saturday April 11 next.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, April 1: In the 50 east we have been driving south, the last hole has discovered another part of the lode, and thrown out some good stones of copper ore; this is the first opening in this part of the lode for the last 15 fms. driving. In the winze below this level the lode is hard and poor. In the 65 east the south part of the lode is small, composed of peach and mundic. The ground in the 80 cross-cut north continues wet; the branch we have driven through has but little water, under these circumstances we consider it advisable to continue the cross-cut. We have sampled a parcel of copper ore, computed 55 tons.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, March 30: Our pay and setting was on Saturday, when the following bargains were set:—The eastern engine-shaft to sink by nine men, 4 fms. stent, or the month, at 14*l.* 10s. per fm. The 17 fm. level to drive west, by four men, 2 fms. stent, or the month, at 8*l.* per fm. The adit level to drive east, by six men, for the month, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm. The eastern engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 17 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 4 ft. wide, unproductive at present. In the 17 east, 8 fms. from the shaft, a cross-cut is driven south 2 fms.; the lode at this point is 5 ft. wide. The level is extended east on the course of the lode 6 ft. beyond the cross-cut, producing stones of lead ore occasionally, but not sufficient to set a value on at present; this end was not set on Saturday. The 17 west is extended 16 fms. from shaft; the lode in this place has a very promising appearance, and by driving 2 or 3 fms. further will be under the bunch of ore discovered by cutting the wheel-pit, at which point an improvement may be expected. The boundary shaft is sunk to the depth of 9 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, where the ground is favourable for sinking, and will stand without timber. There is a great quantity of water in this shaft, so much so that our 6-inch pitwork is almost overpowered, in consequence of which the shaft was not taken on Saturday. The adit level is extended 25 fms., where the ground is very favourable for driving; if this continues, the adit will be communicated with the shaft in about six months.

WREY CONSOLS (Buckfastleigh).—W. Williams, April 2: We have holed to the shaft, which I referred to in my last, and we have also broke from the lode some very good stones of copper ore. Mr. Henwood and other Practicals are here to-day making a second survey of this as also the surrounding locality, which no doubt will ere long become a great mining district.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

We have advices to March 9. The intelligence from the mining districts continues very favourable. The *Protector* brings to Liverpool ore from Wheal Jamaica Company, Ellerslie and Bardowie Company, and the Rio Grande Company.

CLARENDON MINING ASSOCIATION.—At Stamford Hill Mine (March 9) the shaftmen have completed all the necessary openings in the 46 fm. level, and have resumed sinking the shaft below that level, now down about 9 ft., where it is moderately easy for working. The lode at this point is about 7 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, and has a very favourable appearance, composed principally of flookan and porphyry, with iron, spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore. At present, I am pleased to say, we have but little water; I hope, therefore, to sink some 4 or 5 fms. without the aid of the engine. The 46, north-east of shaft, I am glad to say, is looking much better than it did when I last reported. We are at present extending the level on the footwall part of the lode, which is producing some stones of yellow copper ore. In the 46, south-west of shaft, I have no particular change to notice; the lode continues about 7 ft. wide, carrying a quantity of iron, with mundic and spots of ore. The stopes in the 33 are still yielding some tolerably good ore. The winze sinking below this level is suspended for the present, in consequence of an increase of water. The men employed in this place are removed down to drive the 46 south-west; the ground in the 58 cross-cut is still very hard for driving through. I enclose you particulars of work, and number of people employed during the month.—F. C. HARPUR.

WHEAL JAMAICA has completed a further shipment of 50 tons of copper ore. Mr. G. B. Nethersole, M.E., C.E., reports from the Charing Cross Mine that the lode in the south stopes, back of No. 1, were still improving. They had a fine branch of ore, from 7 to 8 in. thick, yielding about 15 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 50 is about 5 ft. wide, orey throughout, and with two fine branches of ore on the hanging and foot-walls. The whole appearance of the mine is exceedingly satisfactory. At no period since the commencement of the undertaking has more productive ground been opened out than at the present time.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE COMPANY.—The lode continues to improve, and should it hold on for a month longer as good as it is at present they will require 50 to 60 extra hands to work the mine. Twelve to twenty of them must be Cornishmen, including a mining carpenter and a blacksmith. Arthur's lode was yielding 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fathom at present.

RIO GRANDE COMPANY.—Capt. Arthur reports that he had found the lode from which the large stone of ore was taken some time back, and had been working on it. He had sent a large quantity of copper ore to Port Antonio. Capt. Arthur also reports that he had found the lode at Brookdale about 40 chains further to the west than where they had been working, in the side of a hill, and since has had all the earth cleared off for 120 ft. high, exhibiting not only a rich lode for copper ore, but two regular and well-defined walls, about 4 ft. apart.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 28 were 10,267*l.* 13s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Two most excellent portrait models are here exhibited of the Earl of Derby and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. Both of these distinguished orators are represented in the usual costume of Ministers of State. The likenesses are most faithful, and the figures are highly creditable to the artists employed in the construction.

*** With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Zenner's Patent Rotating Buddle (Illustrated); Perreaux's India-rubber Pump-valves (Illustrated); the Society of Arts Exhibition; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of South Africa—No. III.; Geology: Private Lectures on the Earth—No. III., Production of the Present, and Relics of the Past; Mines and Minerals of America—No. IX., the Chiriqui Improvement Company, New Granada, South America; Iron Manufacture—Cort's Inventions; Meetings of Public Companies: The Linares Lead Mining Company, and the National Brazilian Mining Association; the Metal Trades, &c.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.—In a Supplemental Sheet to next week's Journal, we shall give a Review of the Past Quarter, and some Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, by J. H. Murchison, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

EMINENT MINERS.—We shall also publish, in next week's Journal, Mr. Handel Cossham's very interesting lecture on "Eminent Miners," as delivered at the Bristol Mining School.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, April 3, 1857.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Copper wire ..... p. lb.	0 1 5–
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 5½–1 7
Sheathing and bolts .. „	0 1 3– —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 4– —
Old (Exchange) ..... „	0 1 1¾
Best selected.....p. ton	138 0 0– —
Tough cake ..... „	135 0 0– —
Tile ..... „	135 0 0– —
South American..... „	— – —

IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London .	8 10 0– 8 15 0
Ditto, to arrive	8 10 0– —
Nail rods	9 0 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	9 7 6–10 0 0
Bars ditto	9 0 0–10 10 0
Hoops ditto	10 0 0–11 0 0
Sheets, single	11 0 0–11 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 10 0– 5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	5 10 0– 5 15 0
Bars, common, ditto ...	7 10 0– 7 15 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	7 15 0– 8 0 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon.....	15 0 0–16 10 0
in stock to arrive	15 0 0–15 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	3 15 6– 3 16 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.	3 11 0– 3 15 0
Ditto, forge	3 10 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 15 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0– 4 0 0

LEAD.	
English Pig	23 10 0–24 10 0
Ditto sheet	24 10 0– —
Ditto red lead.....	26 0 0– —
Ditto white.....	27 0 0–28 10 0
Ditto patent shot	27 0 0– —
Spanish, in bond	23 5 0–23 10 0
American.....	none.

FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs	22 0 0–22 10 0
„ to arrive	22 0 0– —
Ditto, in faggots	23 0 0– —
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS (sheets) .....p. lb.	13½d.–14d.
Wire.....	13½d.
Tubes	15d.–16d.
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	1s 9d.

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign 30	0 0– —
To arrive..... 30	10 0– —

ZINC.	
In sheets..... 37	0 0– —

TIN.	
English, blocks.....146	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 147	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 151	0 0– —
Banca 151	0 0– —
Straits 147	0 0– —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	2 0 0– 2 1 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	2 6 0– 2 7 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 17 6– 1 18 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	2 3 6– 2 4 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 14 0– 1 15 6
IX Ditto ..... „	2 0 6– 2 1 6
Canada plates.....p. ton	16 0 0–16 10 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb.	13¼d –
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p. cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs { Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0– 5 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London ..... {	— – 7 10 0

MANGANESE.	(per 21 cwts.)
Ground, 66 to 73 per cent.	6 16 0– 7 8 0
Lump, 64 to 65 per cent.	5 5 0– 5 10 0
Ditto, 60 per cent.	3 15 0– 4 0 0
Ditto, 50 per cent.	2 12 6– —

REMARKS.—Quietude is the prevailing feature of our market, to which may be naturally added easy currency. As a rule, this is generally the case, although at times sellers are firm when there is but an indifferent demand, the prospects or anticipated improvement encouraging and leading them to believe any alteration unnecessary. This, however, is anything but reciprocal feeling, and ought not to exist. The principle of giving and taking, as far as could be carried out, would circulate the spirit of liberality, and is the course we should rejoice to see adopted by all connected with the metal trade. There are also certain houses, whose names are well known, that when parcels of metals are offered to them at a fair moderate price invariably want to buy at a cheaper rate, and appear dissatisfied unless something is deducted. This system may answer their ends for a while, but it becomes so disgusting to many respectable firms that they will seldom or never approach their doors, consequently business that might have been effected with them goes through other channels; besides, if persons will buy at low prices, they must recollect their orders are no favours, and they lay themselves open for makers to substitute inferior qualities, for it is impossible for them to give due attention to the execution of orders unless they are fairly remunerated. It tends to the interest of buyers and sellers to endeavour at all times to meet the views of one another, instead of exercising that obnoxious feeling of inflexibility in their transactions. The position of a few metals requires a change: no one will speculate, very few will export, and consumers will only purchase from hand to mouth.

COPPER.—Smelters still demand fixed rates from all who deal with them direct, whereas by a little enquiry in the market there would not be much difficulty in buyers obtaining their requirements at less than the quoted value. The marked flatness in the demand for this metal, and the anxiety exhibited by holders of second-hand and foreign parcels to realise, are evidences of a depressed market; a large quantity probably could not be contracted for all at once much under current rates, unless done quietly, the smelters always watching the least movement that may arise, and unhesitatingly taking advantage; at the same time, with all the caution they exercise to prevent underselling, it is no use. It seems strange that anybody but a smelter could sell with a profit at less than themselves; yet such is the practice, and commendable when the demand is inactive. Ores sold at Swansea on March 31, 1733 tons; the quantity advertised for sale on the 21st inst. is 1824 tons.

IRON.—The prices of Welsh and Staffordshire qualities continue as previously quoted. A fair enquiry exists for most kinds, and no further reduction is at present anticipated. Should prices, however, recede, there is every reason to believe it would not be material, and only in a very gradual manner: 2s. 6d. per ton makers some times will concede, if their books are not very well filled, but as orders have been given out more freely this last week, and the works seem now better supplied with work, even this slight concession at the present time is not likely to be gained. Scotch pigs have declined on account of the increased rates of discount, sellers quoting on 'Change to-day at 74s., mixed numbers, cash; the price ruling throughout the week has been fluctuating from 74s. 6d. to 75s., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—This article continues in moderate request, smelters do not experience much difficulty in selling at our quotations. Spanish cannot be met with under 23*l.* 5s., and some holders demand 5s. and 10s. per ton above this price, but at these rates there is not much prospect of business while good soft English pigs are to be bought at 23*l.* 10s. per ton.

SPELTER.—Since this day week the transactions in this metal have been of a limited character, the late declension in value producing little or no inducement for buyers to come forward; a few orders have arrived by the last Indian Mail, but many of these, in consequence of the high price of Silesian, are for the best kind of English, this quality is always impregnated with iron, and cannot be of the value that it fetches—viz., 26*l.* to 27*l.* per ton; but the natives in India have such a dislike to pay high prices that they appear blind to their own interests, and prefer inferior descriptions that cannot go much more than half as far as the pure article, rather than pay the enhanced price of Silesian.

TIN.—English remains at late quotation; the business doing is limited. Banca has changed hands at 150*l.* downwards, the holders now quote 149*l.*, probably 148*l.* would not be refused. Straits of fine quality have, according to rumour on 'Change this afternoon, been sold at 145*l.* per ton, with the usual East India Company conditions. The market closed with little or no disposition to speculate at present.

TIN-PLATES.—Prices are somewhat lower for good orders.

GLASGOW, APRIL 2.—The makers remained steady, at about 74s. 9d., until to-day, when the upward movement of the Bank rate brought in sellers, and 74s. 3d. was accepted; at the close, there were still sellers at this; buyers, 74s. The shipments are by no means satisfactory, the total to the present date not much exceeding the *very small* shipments of the same period last year, and being 25,000 tons less than in the same period of 1855. The high price keeps back English orders, which have been almost *nil* for a month back, and unless the price falls we fear that shipments and consumption will not keep pace with the supply. Shipments for the week:—Foreign, 4473 tons; coastwise, 3509 tons = 7982 tons. In the corresponding week of last year they were 13,970 tons: decrease, 5988 tons.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—There are now 131 furnaces in blast, and the make since Jan. 1 till this date (March 31)—

Is estimated at .....Tons	228,000
The stock on Jan. 1 was	88,000=316,000
Exported foreign and coastwise, and consumed in local foundries and malleable works	193,000
Stock in warehousekeepers' and makers' stores .....Tons	123,000

It will thus be observed the stocks have, since the beginning of the year, increased 35,000 tons, notwithstanding extensive shipments and a very large local consumption. Congress having adopted recently a modified import duty on all manner of iron, increasing exportations to the United States may be looked for.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.—Now that the election is over business is assuming its legitimate position, and we have to report in metals a more active tone. Orders on American account are coming into the market, the advices received from the United States by the last mail warranting the probability of a good demand being experienced from that quarter for all descriptions of Iron, and consequently current rates are fairly maintained. Orders appear to be sufficiently numerous to keep manufacturers pretty well occupied, as may be inferred from the fact that, at the recent preliminary meeting in Staffordshire, there was no attempt to interfere with prices; but, on the contrary, the anticipations of prosperity in the Iron trade were unanimous. Dealers report a steady demand for home consumption, and for export, also, to the various foreign ports there is considerable enquiry. Scotch Pig-iron has not varied since our last report, the continued absence of speculation tending to keep prices undisturbed. Shipments are smaller than it was expected they would have been, being only 7982 tons for the week, against 13,970 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing a falling off of 5988 tons. Stocks cannot but show an increase, therefore, notwithstanding the continued large requirements for local purposes; the tone of the market, however, is firm, and, if anything, buyers preponderate, although the disposition to operate is very limited. English Tin continues to be in large request, and current rates are well maintained; foreign is neglected, and easier to buy. For Tin-plates the enquiry is steady, without any observable variation in prices, present high rates not appearing to interfere with consumption. Copper is decidedly flatter, orders being scarce, and prices favouring buyers rather than otherwise. Lead is in moderate request, but the feeling of the market is healthy. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8*l.* 2s. 6d. to 8*l.* 5s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 146*l.* per ton; common bar, 147*l.*; refined block, 151*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 39s. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 33s. 6d. to 34s.—Lead: English sheet, 24*l.* 10s. per ton; English pig, 23*l.* 10s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 135*l.* per ton; best selected, 138*l.*; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 3d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

DERBYSHIRE, MARCH 28.—The changes of our Derby lead market being so slight, I have not considered it worth while to forward a notice since February. Derbyshire pigs (subject to 2½ per cent. discount), 22*l.* 10s.; sheets, 24*l.*; pipes, 25*l.* 10s. to 26*l.* 10s.; white lead, 27*l.* 10s. to 30*l.*; red lead, 25*l.* 10s. to 26*l.* 10s.; patent shot, 27*l.*

MINES.—Some one is reported to have said that "when things stand still they go down," and this, "bull" as it may seem, is not inapplicable to the state of the mining market, for in a state of inactivity, and when attention is not devoted to a particular mine, the price somehow or other gradually and, at times, almost imperceptibly, declines, whilst shares if pressed for sale go down in a lump. Business this week has been dull and inactive, not only in mining shares and on the Stock Exchange, but generally; an improvement is, however, looked for. A few heavy shares—such as Devon Consols, 459 to 460, ex div.; Basset, 275 to 285; Buller, 360 to 370; South Frances, 325 to 330—have been enquired after, though very little business done. Margaret shares have been largely dealt in, at prices varying from 75 to 80. Margery, 17 to 18; this mine is looking well, and is considered likely to have a good rise in twelve months; many think the tin will pay the cost of the mine, and the copper remain as profit. Carn Brea shares have been enquired after at 62½, and a few transactions have taken place. In Great Alfred shares a large speculative business has been done, at prices from 7½ to 8½, and left off 8½ to 9; the mine has been specially inspected, we understand, by a well-known and experienced agent, who states it will make a great and lasting mine; and we believe that had a call been made at the last meeting, to put the mine into a good position, shares would ere this have been very much higher. East Alfred, 2½ to 2¾; Tincroft shares have been flat, and left off at 5; Wheal Edward flat, leaving off at 4¾; Trelawny, 24½ to 25; Herodsfoot, 6 to 6¾; South Caradon, 350; West Caradon, 165; West Basset, 34 to 35, ex div.; North Basset, 29 to 30; Fowey Consols, 6½ to 6¾; Balnoon, 4; Lelant Consols, 3¾ to 4¼; St. Day United opened rather firmer, at 1¾ to 1⅞, but left off sellers at 32s. Trewetha, 3½; the shares have been rather heavy, owing to the death of the party to whom the last parcel of ore was sold, and which it was thought might delay the dividend; but at the meeting the difficulty was removed, and a dividend of 3s. per share was declared; the mine is looking well, and shares considered cheap. Great South Tolgus, 14½; Wheal Grenville, 1⅞ to 1¾; Wheal Wrey, 6¾ to 7. Rosewarne, 42 to 44; the ore sampled last week will, according to the assay, realise over 2300*l.*, whilst the last month's sale was 1136*l.*; the pitches generally are looking well, and better dividends looked for. Ludcott, 1¾ to 2; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 100 to 110; Collacombe shares have been much sought after, at 45 to 55. Alfred Consols, 22¼ to 23; we stated last week that the lode cut in the 120 fm. level would improve as it got away from the flookan, and the report now states that the north part of the lode is worth 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom, and still having the appearance of fast improving; to judge of the great value of this part of the mine, it must be remembered that in the 90 a *continuous* course of ore was gone over for 35 fms. in length, worth on an average 80*l.* per fm.; and that in the 100 the lode is worth 70*l.* per fm. Providence Mines, 85 to 90; East Margaret, 11; North Frances, 17 to 18; Lady Bertha, ½ to ¾; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 1¾; Cook's Kitchen, 4½; Hender, 2 to 2½; Pollard, ¾; West Providence, 13 to 14; East Rose shares are very flat, at 8, the reports of the mine being very discouraging; Vale of Towy, ¾ to ¾; North Roskear, 100, 105; East Rosewarne, ⅛, ¾.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.—Drake Walls, 3½, 3¼, 3*l.* 3s. 9d.; East Alfred, 2 to 2½; Gawton United, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 8 to 8¼; Kelly Bray, 24s. 6d., 25s., 25s. 6d., 26s.; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 11s.; Lelant Consols, 4 to 3¾; Margery, 17¼ to 17¾; North Frances, 18; Rosewarne United, 40½ to 41½; Wheal Edward, 4¾; Wheal Trelawny, 24½ to 25.

MONDAY.—Buller and Basset, 2; Gawton United, 11s. 3d., 10s., 11s.; Great Alfred, 7¾, 8, 7¾, 8, 8¼, 7¾, 8, 8¼, 8½; Great Hewas, 1¼ to 1¼; Herodsfoot, 6¾ to 6¾; Kelly Bray, 22s. 6d., 20s., 21s., 24s., 25s., 24s., 25s., 21s., 22s.; Lady Bertha, 10s. 6d.; Lelant Consols, 3¾ to 4; Margery, 17¼ to 17¾; Pendeen, 2; Providence Mines, 87½ to 88½; South Frances, 322½; St. Day United, 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 30s., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d.; Tamar Consols, 1¼, ¾, 1; West Grenville, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Wicklow Copper, 29, 29½, 28; Wheal Edward, 4¾ to 4*l.* 16s. 3d.; Wheal Margaret, 76½ to 77; Wheal Zion, 21s. 6d. to 22s.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22½ to 22¾; East Alfred, 2 to 2½; Fowey Consols, 6½ to 6¾; Gawton United, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 8¼, 7½, 7¼, 7¾, 7¾; Great Hewas, 23s. to 25s.; Kelly Bray, 24s. 6d. to 25s.; Margery, 17 to 17¾; North Frances, 17½ to 17¼; Providence Mines, 88½ to 89½; South Frances, 315; St. Day United, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Wheal Edward, 4¾ to 4¾; Wheal Grenville, 1¾, 1¾, 26s. 6d., 1¾; Wheal Margaret, 77½, 78¾, 80, 77½, 80, 81½, 80, 82½, 80, 82½, 85; Wheal Trelawny, 25.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22¼ to 22¾; East Margaret, 11 to 11¼; Gawton United, 11s. 9d., 12s., 12s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 7¾, 8, 8¼; Great South Tolgus, 14¼ to 14⅜; Providence Mines, 87½ to 88½; St. Day United, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; West Par Consols, 12s. 6d.; Wicklow, 29½; Margaret, 79 to 80; Wh. Trelawny, 24½, 25.

FRIDAY.—Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; Chancellorsville, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 102½; Great Alfred, 8½, 8 11-16, 8¾, 8½, 9, 8¾, 9; Margery, 16; Old Tolgus United, 100; St. Day United, 30s. 3d., 31s., 31s. 3d.; Wheal Margaret, 77½ to 79.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22¼; Great Wheal Vor, 6¼ to 6¾; South Caradon, 350; Imperial Brazilian, 1¾; Cobre Copper, 61; Fortuna, 1¾; United Mexican, 3¾. ——Transactions, though not officially marked: Providence Mines, 85, 87½, 85; Wheal Margaret, 75, 76½, 76; St. Day United, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; East Margaret, 10¼; Wheal Edward, 4¾.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22; Great Wheal Vor, 6¼ to 6¾; North Wheal Basset, 28¾ to 28½; West Basset, 33½ to 34, ex div.; Cocaes and Cuiba, 2 to 2¼; Mariquita, ¾. ——Transactions, though not officially marked: Wheal Margaret, 75, 76, 77, 76½, 77½; Wheal Margery, 17 to 17¼; Great Wheal Vor, 6¼ to 6¾; Wheal Trelawny, 25; Providence Mines, 85; East Alfred, 2 to 2¼.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 12½; British Iron, 7¾ to 8; Great Wheal Vor, 6¼; Wheal Edward, 4¾ to 4¾; Cocaes and Cuiba, 2¼ to 2½; St. John del Rey, 20½; Lusitanian, 1¼.—Margaret, 77½ to 78½; North Roskear, 107½; East Alfred, 2, 2¼.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22½; Great Wheal Vor, 6¼; Imperial Brazilian, 1¾; Cocaes and Cuiba, 2¼ to 2¾; Fortuna, 1¾; Mariquita, ¾ to ¾; Nouveau Monde, ⅜; United Mexican, 3¾ to 3¾.

FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22½ to 22¼; Great Wheal Alfred, 8½ to 8¾; Imperial Brazilian, 1¾ to 2; Cocaes and Cuiba, 2¾; Linares, 7¾, 7⅞, 7¾, 7⅞; United Mexican, 3¾ to 3¾.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

MONDAY.—In London, 3486 pigs lead from Spain, 100 casks black lead from Ceylon, 1036 cakes spelter from Hamburgh. TUESDAY.—No arrivals.

WEDNESDAY.—In London, 1272 bars iron and 308 kegs steel from Sweden, 470 cakes spelter from Hamburgh.

THURSDAY.—In London, 240 tons copper ore from Port Phillip, 92 cases rolled zinc from Belgium, 250 pigs lead from Spain.

FRIDAY.—In London, 1160 bars copper from Boston, 423 pieces copper and 461 bars iron from Norway, 2 casks manganese ore from Bremen and 2 casks from Harburg, 110 slabs tin from Singapore.

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Cornwall Ticketings during the quarter ending March, 1857, were—

Date.	Av. stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
Jan. 1 ...	£150 12	7¼	£8 3 6	2618	190 14	£21,527 14 6
„ 8 ...	155 15	6¾	7 12 0	4327	288 0	32,945 9 0
„ 22 ...	159 17	6	6 18 0	5084	307 14	35,304 9 0
„ 29 ...	162 4	6¾	7 10 6	4233	267 11	31,761 3 0
Feb. 5 ...	160 18	6¼	7 5 0	3827	237 14	27,724 1 0
„ 12 ...	154 10	6¾	7 9 6	4836	320 4	36,172 15 6
„ 19 ...	156 19	5¾	6 3 0	5266	299 3	32,470 9 0
„ 26 ...	153 16	6¼	6 16 0	3503	217 0	23,739 16 0
Mar. 5 ...	150 3	6¾	7 7 8	2918	196 14	21,511 7 0
„ 12 ...	146 12	6¾	7 4 6	4847	330 3	35,092 11 0
„ 19 ...	149 1	5¾	5 16 6	4420	254 14	25,805 4 0
„ 26 ...	147 6	6¼	6 9 6	3876	243 6	25,179 12 0
Total for the quarter				49,755	3152 17 ...	£349,134 12 6
For the quarter ending Dec., 1856				48,334	3287 6	316,599 1 0
ditto Sept., 1856				49,636	3445 18	299,373 16 0
ditto June, 1856				52,273	3427 13	308,635 11 0
Total for the year				199,998 ...	13313 14 ...	£1,273,631 7 6
Showing a quarterly average of				49,999	3328 8	318,407 17 6
Corresponding quarter end. March, 1856				53,934	3358 9	317,327 17 6

During the quarter just ended the price of copper sheathing, bolts, and bottoms advanced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; tough cake from 126*l.* to 135*l.* per ton; and at this moment remain at these figures. Still, the smelters who gave 160*l.* 18s. standard for 6¼ produce on Feb. 5, gave only 147*l.* 6d. for the same produce on March 26, making a difference of 15s. 6d. on every ton of ore sold by the miner, and this in the short period of seven weeks; thus mulcting the vendors of 3876 tons sold on the latter day of 3003*l.* 18s., for the smelter's own whim, pleasure, and profit. These leviathans continue to do as they please, not only with their own, but other people's property. They charge the humble miner with 2*l.* 15s. on every ton of ore, high or low produce, although it is known to all concerned, even to the buddle-boy at surface and the wheeler below, that half that sum would amply cover all the expense of transmission and smelting charges. They take 21 cwts. and more for each ton of ore from the miner, and sell only 20 cwts. of metal to the manufacturer. In fact, from the very moment the ore is ready for "sampling in" the smelter's gain commences. Not so with the miner, however. The smelters' samplers have so small a salary from their respective masters, that they exact a fee for doing their work; they charge each mine with samplers' and weighing fees, varying, for small parcels under 50 tons, from 10s. 6d. each to 5s., respectively, to as many guineas for larger lots at a greater distance, besides putting the mines to the expense of food and liquor for horse and man. Next come the smelters' assaymasters; they get a slice out of the miners' cake, in the shape of 7s. each, in lieu of a weekly dinner at the ticketing; if we are correctly informed, many of them have, for some time past, pocketed the fee as well as partaken of the feast. There are 12 copper smelting companies, each having its cashier, clerk, assaymaster, and sampletaker—say, 48 representatives; and we are told that on ticketing days there are nearly as many knives and forks set before these gentlefolk, the expense coming out of the miners' pocket. This constitutes a double free-will offering on their part, for the various parcels of ore then submitted to their high mightinesses are perfectly under their control, to take at just what price per ton they choose to offer for it. The annals of 1849 remain a monument to record this to our posterity. Happily, the present price of copper is a very high rate, and whilst it remains so we contend that the miner ought to have his fair proportion of it. Still, much blame must be laid to the miner for his supineness; at all periods, good, bad, and indifferent, he humbly submits his neck to the yoke, and takes what is given him; murmur he may, grumble he sometimes does, but no step is taken in the right direction; no independent establishment for smelting ore is either promulgated or started by him, and thus the enormous profits are allowed to flow into the old current, enabling the parties to become representatives in Parliament for both counties and boroughs. These remarks we consider applicable just at this moment. A change in the administration may be as good in matters of business as in politics; we urge, then, that the cry of "One and All" should at this time be, "Let us have fair play."

At Pool Ticketing, on Wednesday, 3598 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,292*l.* 1s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 147*l.* 16s. average price, 6*l.* 9s. 6d.; average produce, 6¼; quantity of fine copper, 225 tons. The sale at Redruth on Thursday next will comprise 4709 tons. There will be no sale on April 16.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1733 tons of copper ore sold for 25,517*l.* 13s. The Cobre ores, 625 tons, realised 10,709*l.* 4s.—one lot (56½ produce) was bought by Bankart, at 66*l.* 11s. 6d. per ton: the lowest bid being 55*l.* by Grenfell; Knockmahon, 409 tons, 5155*l.* 1s. 6d.; Garrucha, 49 tons, 626*l.* 15s.; Spanish, 64 tons, 970*l.* 3s.; Chili, 69 tons, 1494*l.* 7s. 6d.; Namaqualand, 131 tons, 3558*l.* 8s.; Holyford, 45 tons, 865*l.* 7s.; Berehaven, 76 tons, 908*l.* 4s.; French Slag, 34 tons, 116*l.* 9s.; Spanish, 20 tons, 160*l.*; Burra Burra, 10 tons (15½ produce), 178*l.*; Severn, 17 tons (4½ produce), 61*l.* 4s.; and Spanish, 84 tons, 714*l.* The next sale, on April 21, will be of 1824 tons, including ores from Cobre, Seville, Algiers, Knockmahon, Berehaven, Namaqualand, Spanish, Bampfylde, Sydney, and Marseilles.

At New York (March 18), Scotch pig-iron continued firm: 200 tons were sold from the yard, in addition to several small parcels. Common and refined bars sold well, and sheets (singles, doubles, and triples), were enquired for. In lead, galena was high, and foreign held firmly, without sales to report. In other metals the market was neglected.

In Saltpetre, the market continued dull, and the prices lower. At public auction, 1725 bags of Calcutta were submitted, but bought in. Since the sale a part has been sold at 40s. to 41s., for 7 to 9¼ per cent.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£14 0 0	£14,336 0 0
Par Consols.....	1 6 0	8,330 0 0
South Wheal Frances	10 0 0	4,960 0 0
Isle of Man	1 10 0	3,840 0 0
West Basset	0 12 6	3,750 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	2 0 0	2,048 0 0
South Caradon	8 0 0	2,048 0 0
Wheal Buller	5 0 0	1,280 0 0
Wheal Caradon.....	4 0 0	1,024 0 0
Collacombe.....	1 0 0	1,000 0 0
South Tolgus.....	3 0 0	768 0 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).....	0 3 0	750 0 0
Boscean	3 0 0	720 0 0
Eyam Mines	0 10 0	700 0 0
Ding Dong	1 0 0	672 0 0
Wheal Wrey	0 3 0	614 8 0
West Damsel	2 0 0	512 0 0
Linares.....	0 5 0	3,750 0 0
Total		£31,102 8 0

At South Caradon meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 1861*l.* 17s. 11d.; ore sold, 8687*l.* 16s. 2d.=10,549*l.* 14s. 1d. —Mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, Nov., 2883*l.* 2s. 4d.; Dec., 2849*l.* 0s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 4817*l.* 11s. The profit on the two months' working was 2955*l.* 13s. 1d. A dividend of 2048*l.*. and a bonus of 512*l.* (10*l.* per share) was declared, 100*l.* paid on account of new boiler, and the remaining 2157*l.* 11s., carried to the credit of next account. Capt. Peter Clymo, jun., reported that their levels on the different lodes were not looking so well as they had for some time past, but they were daily expecting improvements, as they had good courses of ore gone down before several of them, and there was every probability of keeping up the dividends.

At Trewetha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of company, 1146*l.* 4s. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared. The committee of management were re-elected; and the proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to Chairman.

At Wendron Consols meeting, on March 20, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 207*l.* 4s. 8d.; tin sold three months ending December (59 tons 3 cwts. 23 lbs.), 4775*l.* 10s. 8d.=4982*l.* 15s. 4d.—Mine cost (including 250*l.* 5s. 11d. for dues), 4760*l.* 6s. 2d. leaving balance in favour of mine, 213*l.* 9s. 2d. The profit on the three months' working was 6*l.* 4s. 6d.

At East Wheal Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1141*l.* 9s. 9d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 10,837*l.* 5s. 11d.=11,978*l.* 6s. 8d.—By calls received, 3105*l.*; ores sold (less dues), 7804*l.* 7s. 7d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 1009*l.* 19s. 1d. A call of 3*l.* per share was made. The agents' report, and the prospects of the concern being gloomy and unsatisfactory, it was resolved to call in Messrs. Hodge and Pascoe to inspect the mine, and report thereon to a special general meeting of the adventurers to be convened for that purpose.

At Wheal Annie meeting, on March 24, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 103*l.* 2s. 10d.; calls made, 102*l.* 8s.=205*l.* 10s. 10d.—Mine costs, five months, ending Dec., 171*l.* 6s.; J. Vivian, jun., 4*l.* 4s.; doctor and club, 1*l.* 13s.; merchants' bills and sundries, 15*l.* 18s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 12*l.* 9s. 4d. The purser was ordered to proceed against the shareholders in arrear of call, amounting to 44*l.* 14s. 6d., and it was resolved that the operations of the mine be suspended until the calls in arrear be paid up.

At Wheal Bray (Altarnun) meeting, on Friday (Mr. R. Ley in the chair), the accounts were passed, and a call of 2s. per share made. The captain's report was considered a good one, and gave great satisfaction and encouragement to the shareholders. The prospects of the mine are very good, and great things are expected in a short time. This property will doubtless throw such light upon the district as will lead to the effectual working of many valuable setts in the immediate vicinity, as well as increase the mineral wealth of the country.

At Okel Tor Mine meeting, on March 25 (Mr. John Bayly in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 67*l.* 9s. 1½d.; arrears, 186*l.* 18s.; call, made Jan. 28, 408*l.* 12s.; mundic sold, 21*l.* 3s.=774*l.* 2s. 1½d.—Mine cost, January, 137*l.* 4s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 252*l.* 15s. 11½d.; Feb. cost, 82*l.* 2s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 74*l.* 11s. 1d.; discount, 6*l.* 2s.; dues, 1*l.* 8s. 2d.; arrears, 213*l.* 16s.: leaving balance in favour of company, 4*l.* 1s. 8¾d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Mr. W. B. Collom reported that the quantity of ore at the surface was worth about 75*l.*; and four men were engaged in the 20, breaking mundic and copper ore on tribute. The work he recommended was—sinking the engine-shaft to a 65, the driving on the copper lode in the 5, and employing a pare of men to endeavour to cut the silver-lead lode to the south of the copper lode. A resolution was passed in accordance with the above recommendation.

At Wheal Emma Extension Ground (Buckfastleigh) general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Shirley Woolmer in the chair), the recommendation of the committee appointed on March 4, that the company should be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, was unanimously approved, and a special general meeting ordered to be convened to take the matter into consideration, and a call amounting to 200*l.* made.

At the Holmbush Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Hackett in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of adventurers, 1127*l.* 18s. 2d. Mr. Wm. Chippendale and Mr. Joseph Procter were re-elected directors, and Mr. Hales auditor. The proceedings, which are very fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal meeting, held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, on March 21, the various details connected with the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the mines were discussed and agreed on. Since the meeting, intelligence has been received from Cornwall that the local directors (Messrs. F. Daniell and J. Vivian) had visited the mines, and fixed on the site for the first engine, which is to be erected on the Great North lode. Reports have also been received from the resident agents, which are of a very favourable character, and go to show the shareholders the highly valuable property which they have obtained. A report will be found in another column, and advertisements have been also issued to the masons and carriers for the building of the engine-house.

At Caradon Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. L. Goddard in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, Nov., 238*l.* 8s. 11d.; Dec., 174*l.* 1s. 1d.; Jan., 196*l.* 9s. 3d.=658*l.* 19s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 576*l.* 2s. 7d.: leaving balance against mine, 82*l.* 16s. 8d. The loss on the three months' working was 658*l.* 19s. 3d., and the balance against the company on the asset and liability account 477*l.* 8s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. W. Rich reported that the lode at the boundary shaft was small, but produced occasionally good stones of ore, and was nearly perpendicular, with very regular and well-defined walls, which were the general characteristics of that lode in the adjoinining mines, and where it had been, and still was, very productive at a greater depth. He was quite as sanguine as ever that that part of the mine especially would prove very productive in depth. Messrs. Goddard, Jaquemot, and Cockell were appointed, with power to open an account with the East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard.

At North Wheal Trelawny meeting, on March 25 (Mr. M. Rickard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 430*l.* 1s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., October, 247*l.* 16s.; November, 206*l.* 9s. 6d.; Dec., 193*l.* 17s. 8d.=1077*l.* 10s. 5d.—Calls received, 531*l.* 15s. 6d.; scrap-iron sold, 8*l.* 5s. 9d.: leaving balance against mine, 537*l.* 9s. 2d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. H. Hodge and R. Harvey reported that as soon as the springs fall back, and the levels are dry, they intend putting men to work on Ludcott lode, and they hope by the next sampling to give a more cheering report.

At Lady Bertha Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. F. Williams in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash last audit, 209*l.* 0s. 2d.; calls received, 713*l.* 8s. 9d.; ores sold, 1111*l.* 1s. 5d.; carriage, 69*l.* 2s. 9d.; discounts, 2*l.* 10s. 6d.=2111*l.* 3s. 7d.—Mine cost, Nov. to Feb., 1017*l.* 6s. 11d.; merchants' bills, committee, &c., 664*l.* 7s. 11d.: leaving cash in hand, 429*l.* 8s. 9d. In the estimated statement of assets and liabilities the balance against the mine was 100*l.* 11s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain Goss having tendered his resignation as agent it was accepted, and Captain James Metherell appointed in his stead, who reported that by continuing to sink the shaft, and lay open the ground, he had great hopes of the mine becoming a good and lasting property.

At the Ivybridge Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1018*l.* 19s. 5d.; mine cost, Sept. to Jan., 508*l.* 15s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 419*l.* 3s. 4d.; interest, 5*l.* 13s. 6d.; office expenses, 48*l.* 5s. 10d.=2000*l.* 17s. 3d.—Ore bill, 177*l.* 6s. 6d.; call of 3s., 1707*l.*; Oakley, 32*l.* 2s. 10d.; Goddard, 27*l.* 17s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 56*l.* 10s. 9d. A resolution was passed confirming the forfeiture of 1000 shares. The meeting was afterwards made special, when a rule was amended to enable the committee to have power to assemble whenever the business of the mine required them to do so. Capt. Henry James reported, that the lode in the end now was much larger than he had seen it since they commenced, being from 7 to 8 feet wide, principally composed of dark flookan, with branches of mundic and spar, which have been the general character of the lode throughout driving the 11. The water is moderately easy for the engine, now doing about four strokes per minute.

Pedn-an-drea United Mines sold on Tuesday 11 tons 8½ cwts. of black tin, for 840*l.* 3s. 6d. The agents report that the lode in the 90 east is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stuff being now clear in the 80, the tributers are stoping in various places, at from 5s. to 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* The 60, driving west on Martin's lode, continues worth 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes behind the end are turning out a large quantity of tin, at 4s. 9d. in 1*l.*, and the men doing well. Altogether there are 118 men working on tribute, and keeping the steam-whim and skip going night and day.

At South Cuddra, the large gossan lode has been passed through at the shaft; it is 8 ft. wide, composed of splendid gossan and spots of copper ore. A caunter lode will cross at a short distance east of the shaft, and this intersection is considered to be of great importance. The prospects of the mine were never so good as at present.

At Great Hewas, there are six ends being driven east, with good lodes in each. The western mine is also looking well, and with the eastern will, doubtless, become a durable and profitable property.

At Great Dowgas, the Woodhead lode is improving; some rich work for tin is being raised therefrom.

At West Polberro, the spirited adventurers have resolved to prove, in addition to the objects already before them, a portion of the sett for tin, identical with the adjoining mines of Trevenanance and Polberro Consols. Extensive underground workings have been left by the former workers, which, with the unusual fact of there being no burrows at the surface, shows conclusively that the whole of the stuff raised must have been profitable. Looking at the extraordinary success of the adjoining mines for tin, and the capital plant on this sett for a tin mine, there can be no doubt of their making considerable returns for tin ere long, at a comparatively small outlay. It is stated in the parish of St. Agnes that the first horse-whim which was ever erected in the district was upon this ground.

At Wheal Tallack, they have nearly completed the engine and pitwork, and expect to get the mine in fork in a few days. Great expectations are raised in the neighbourhood as to the result of the operations under the adit, not only from the highly satisfactory returns already made, but from seeing realised what has been long contemplated—viz., the erection of steam-power on these lodes.

Wheal Margaret has further improved in the 80, east of Williams's, on the Foul lode; it is now 2½ ft. wide, from which we are breaking rocks of almost solid tin, as much as 1 cwt. each or more.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Warne in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of the company, 8897*l.* 4s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. J. Crosby, W. Cox, M.P., and W. L. Lowndes, were re-elected directors, and Mr. Coxhead and Mr. Bramwell auditors. The proceedings are fully reported in another column.

At the National Brazilian Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Robert Sheppard in the chair), resolutions were unanimously passed approving of the course taken by the committee, and recommending them to adopt measures for reconstituting the company. Mr. Hartridge was added to the committee. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At the Lusitanian Mining Company (limited) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of company, 2305*l.* 0s. 5d.; and favourable balance on the profit and loss account, 1806*l.* 7s. 3d. A dividend of about the same amount as the last will be declared immediately the last shipment of ore shall have been sold. A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At the New Granada Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. C. Johnstone in the chair), the proceedings were adjourned until April 28, in consequence of not having received the despatches and accounts from the mines.

At the Fortuna Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Morris in the chair), the resolution was confirmed for altering the day of meeting to Feb. or March, in consequence of the difficulty in getting over the accounts in time for the meeting prescribed by the Deed of Settlement.

The Alton Mining Association report, from Feb. 22 to March 7:—

RAISES.—The lode in Labouchere's bottom stope is still small, but continues to yield some tolerably good work. In the 20 cross-cut the ground is still favourable, otherwise there is no change.

OLD MINE.—During the last few days a slide (with a very trifling dip to the north-west) has been intersected in the tramroad level, and which appears to have heaved the lode; but in the upper part of the level the latter is large and promising, yielding some good stones of ore. We hope on getting further off the cross-course to find it more settled and productive. In the shallow level the lode is about 2 feet wide, yielding rather more mundic than before, with small quantities of ore intermixed. The lode continues to develope itself most favourably in the winze under the tramroad level, being about 3 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm.

UNITED MINES.—The lode in the 50 is smaller and less ory than when last reported. We have taken part of the men from this working to explore a lode in the 40, a short distance to the west of our present workings, where the prospects are encouraging, and the lode now yields some very good work; but having done so little, we cannot say much respecting its value as yet.

MICHELL'S.—There is no material alteration in any of the tribute workings.

The estimates for February will be forwarded next post; we expect the produce will be about 9 tons of copper.—C. TRELEASE.

The Mariquita Company have received advices, of which the following is an abstract:—SANTA ANA MINES, for Dec.: cost, $7920; returns, $24,616. For Jan.: cost, $9034; returns, $37,031.—MARMATO MINES, for Nov.: cost, $13,490; returns, $17,154. For Dec.: cost, $14,657; returns, $16,806.—PURINA MINES, for Dec.: cost, $4848; returns, $3900. For Jan.: cost, $4830; returns, $2953. The latter cost includes $837 on account of new mill.

The United Mexican Mining Association have received advices, which appear in another column. It may be remembered that a few weeks since reports were received by a private individual of a later date than those published by the directors, and, being less satisfactory, had a material effect on the market. One of the directors has recently sent a letter to a contemporary, which would rather appear to admit the charge, as he states the observations on the necessity of the company having always correct and the earliest information will not be thrown away, and measures will be adopted to ensure it in future.

The New Fort Bowen Mining Company have received information that Capt. Clemes, and the staff of miners sent out, arrived at Colon on Feb. 26, and left for the mines on March 2, and no doubt had arrived safe, as the vessel that conveyed them had returned to Colon. Mr. Gregg states "that the engine was thoroughly repaired, and ready for work." Full reports from the mines are expected by next mail

From Jamaica, we have advices to March 9. The intelligence from the mining districts continues to be very favourable; ore had arrived at Liverpool from Wheal Jamaica, Ellerslie and Bardowie, and the Rio Grande Companies. The report from the Clarendon was favourable. Wheal Jamaica had completed a further shipment of 50 tons of copper ore. At Ellerslie and Bardowie, Arthur's lode was yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. The Rio Grande Company had sent a large quantity of copper ore to Port Antonio.

The reports of the Copiapo, Chancellorsville, Wildberg, United Mexican, Port Phillip and Colonial, and Australian Mining Companies, will be found in page 241.

The Eagair Mwyn Mine meeting will be held on Wednesday next. Mr. W. Morgan has issued a circular to the shareholders, containing the resolutions he intends to move, and states that all mining captains who have visited the mine have been unanimous in their opinion of its value and capabilities. He considers that the probability is that lead is there, but that the mine is not sufficiently developed to produce it to a profit. He recommends the subscription of more capital in preference to winding-up, and with this view he proposes, when the resolution for winding-up is put from the chair, to move an amendment, which he believes, if adopted, would prove highly beneficial to their interests. He reminds them if they have hitherto been apathetic it is time to arouse themselves from their lethargy, or they will be rudely awakened from it by the Court of Chancery. The subjoined is the chief resolution, the remainder being merely those necessary for carrying it into effect:—That in the opinion of this meeting, the most expedient method of paying off the debts and liabilities of the company, and providing for sufficient means to carry on its mining operations for the next six months, would be to issue a given number of preference shares of 2*l.* each, to be paid for by small monthly instalments, and bearing a sufficiently high rate of preferential dividend over the existing shares as to induce the shareholders, for the protection of their interests, to subscribe for them, in order to avoid, should it then be deemed expedient to abandon the enterprise, the vast and inexiculable expense of being wound-up by the Court of Chancery, and the litigation invariably attendant thereon, which will have to be borne *pro rata* by every shareholder.

A meeting of Trewane United has been convened for the April 15, to be held on the mine. The shareholders anticipate good results during this year.

The annual accounts of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners show a profit of 31,911*l.* 16s. 4d., against 27,753*l.* 3s. 6d. in 1855; consequently, the old shareholders will receive a more favourable dividend this year. The meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

The Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company will have their works at Frodsham in operation on Monday, and a full report upon the machinery and its capabilities will appear in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday next. We understand some gentlemen, considerable shareholders in the company, visited Frodsham a few days since, and express themselves highly satisfied with the forward state of the works, and the favourable prospects of the company.

The Dun Mountain Company have announced that the last day for applying for shares is Thursday next. We are informed that the applications already made have been numerous.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have convened a meeting for Thursday next, but it is expected to be adjourned, as sufficient time has not elapsed to receive advices from Mr. Joel Hutchins, who has gone to the mines for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the association.

The Australian Agricultural Company assembled in special meeting on Thursday, to consider the report of the committee of consultation, which was fully given in last week's Journal. Owing to the charges of neglect brought by the committee against the board, and to which the latter have not attempted any general answer, the attendance of proprietors was numerous, and much interest was evinced. It being intimated by the directors that the formal "adoption" of the report would be regarded as a direct vote of censure, and followed by a general resignation on the part of the board, the meeting, apparently with a view to avoid inconvenience, determined upon merely "receiving" the report. This species of compromise was consented to, however, upon the express understanding that upon the passing of the company's Act in Parliament, for reducing the number of directors, a reconstruction of the board shall be arranged.

At the Turkish Gas Company meeting, on Monday, it was stated that out of a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, about 1s. had been spent in preliminary expenses, leaving 5500*l.* in favour of the company. It was also announced that negotiations are to be renewed by the directors, to obtain a concession from the Government of Turkey.

At the British American Land Company annual meeting, on Monday, the Chairman remarked that, owing to the sales of land not being great during the past year, they could not recommend a dividend: they also thought it would be best not to divide the reserve fund (18,088*l.*), but await further remittances from Canada.

At the Hungarian Land Company meeting, on Tuesday, it appeared that only 10,193 shares out of the 40,000 necessary to be taken for the purchase of the Hungarian estate had been paid upon at the rate of 2s. per share, realising 1019*l.* The whole of this sum had been expended, with the exception of 182*l.*; and against this there were claims put in to the extent of 207*l.* A Shareholder expressed an opinion that, considering the position of the company, the directors had better agree to wind-up at once,—which was agreed to unanimously.

The London and Paris Bank committee of shareholders have instructed the solicitors to the Stock Exchange (Messrs. Amory), to proceed against the directors for the recovery of 4000*l.* appropriated for their use.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has been appointed chairman of the Western Bank of London, in room of Sir E. B. Lytton. Mr. Ald. Wire has also joined the direction.

According to an account lately published in one of the Mexican papers, some new goldfields have been discovered upon the borders of the state of Chihuahua, which are said to be far richer than those of California. Report states that they are situate near a lake named Jaco, to the south-east of the City of Chihuahua, and just upon the territory known as the favourite haunt of the wild Indians.

The preparations for the Atlantic Telegraph are expected to be completed by the time originally named. About 650 miles of the cable out of the 2200 are now finished, and the aggregate rate of construction at the works of Messrs. Kuper and Co., at Greenwich, and Messrs. Newall and Co., at Birkenhead, is more than 200 miles per week. The whole line is to be shipped by the end of June, and the communication is hoped to be established by the middle of July.

In Foreign Mine shares, the market, with few exceptions, has been firm. Imperial Brazilian and St. John del Rey shares were better. On Monday, Copiapo shares declined 1*l.* On Tuesday, United Mexican were flat, at 3½ to 4, and yesterday had receded to 3¾-3¾. Shares changed hands yesterday in Imperial Brazilian at 1¾ to 2; National Brazilian, 2¾; Linares, 7¾ to 7¾. The closing price of St. John del Rey was 20 to 22; Cobre Copper, 60 to 63; Copiapo, 11 to 13; Royal Santiago, 2¼ to 3. Mariquita shares have been enquired for during the week, and quoted at 17s. 6d.

In the Gold Mining Share Market, the only transactions recorded are in Chancellorsville, which have been much enquired for, and dealt in, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; other stocks of this description are altogether neglected.

In Miscellaneous Shares, although the market has been quiet, the prices remain firm, and a fair amount of business was done yesterday, at quotations which will be found in the usual column. Joint-Stock Bank shares were also in demand, and numerous transactions have been officially recorded during the week, at prices showing an upward tendency.

LACKAMORE MINING COMPANY.—The affairs of this company have for some time been winding-up, under the Court of Chancery. The mines and all the machinery thereon was sold on Thursday last, by public auction, at Dublin, by order of the Court, and were purchased by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (for 980*l.*), who purpose forming a company without delay for the efficient working of the same.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 23d March.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.		
Llwynmaiees	30	0	0	0	£16 1 0		£	481 10 0
Sold on the 25th March.								
Tees Side	10	0	0	0	15 2 6			151 10 0
Sold on the 28th March.								
Great Wheal Baddern..	30	0	0	0	17 16 0	£ 522 0 0		
ditto	30	0	0	0	14 15 6	442 10 0=		964 10 0
Sold on the 31st March.								
Bwlch Consols	30	0	0	0	17 17 6			536 5 0
Sold on the 1st April.								
Nanteos and Penrhiw..	25	0	0	0	15 6 0			382 10 0

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 27th March.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.		
Great Wheal Fortune..	10	12	1	25	£ —		£	897 12 6
Sold on the 28th March.								
St. Austell Consols	10	9	2	10	84 10 0	£ 885 10 3		
ditto	0	9	2	21	70 0 0	33 18 2=		919 8 5
Great Dowgas	2	5	2	18	—			171 18 2
Sold on the 31st March.								
Pedn-an-drea United...	3	10	2	0	87 12 6	308 16 9		
ditto	3	5	0	2	81 5 0	264 3 5		
ditto	4	12	3	20	57 10 0	267 3 4=		840 3 6
Sold on the 1st April.								
Leeds and St. Aubyn...	5	6	2	18	83 0 0			442 12 6
Sold on the Mine.								
Wheal Arthur	3	0	0	0	82 15 0			248 5 0
Tretoil	5	0	0	0	86 0 0			430 0 0

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1857.

Copper ores, 49,755 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3152 tons 17 cwts.—Amount of money, 349,124*l.* 12s. 6d.—Average produce, 6¾.—Average standard, 154*l.* 2s. 0d.—Average price (per 21 cwts.), 7*l.* 0s. 6d.

COPPER ORES.

Imports of COPPER ORE, &c., into LIVERPOOL in the month of March, 1857.

Valparaiso	450 tons copper ore.
ditto	130 tons copper regulus.
ditto	636 bars copper.
ditto	35 tons silver ore.
ditto	749 tons copper ore.
Caldera	220 tons copper regulus.
ditto	1693 bars copper.
ditto	307 tons silver ore.
ditto	42 tons copper ore.
Arica	400 tons copper, Platilla.
ditto	17 bars copper.
ditto	65 tons copper ore.
Sydney	1524 pigs copper.
Havre	223 casks ingot copper.
New York	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 11, 1857, and sold at Swansea March 31, 1857.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	102	12¼	£13 17 6	Spanish	2	48¾	£57 8 0
ditto	101	12¾	13 17 0	ditto	1	42¾	49 14 0
ditto	100	12⅝	13 16 0	ditto	2	18	20 16 0
ditto	99	12¾	14 3 0	Chili	55	18½	21 2 6
ditto	84	12¼	13 15 6	ditto	14	20¾	23 15 0
ditto	58	21¾	24 10 0	Namaqua(T. W. & Co.)	38	22¾	25 12 0
ditto	55	20¾	24 15 0	ditto	23	21¾	24 9 0
ditto	15	56⅜	66 11 6	ditto	36	19⅜	21 11 0
ditto	11	14¼	16 0 6	Holyford	9	8¾	9 19 0
Knockmahon	125	13⅜	15 9 6	ditto	76	10¼	11 16 0
ditto	73	9¾	10 12 0	Berehaven	34	3⅜	3 8 6
ditto	72	9¾	10 14 0	French Slag	30	22⅜	25 17 6
ditto	71	10½	12 9 0	Wheal Maria	20	7¼	8 0 0
ditto	68	10⅜	12 2 6	Spanish	10	15⅛	17 16 0
Garrucha*	31	6⅜	6 3 0	Burra Burra	17	4⅞	5 12 0
ditto	60	4¾	5 17 0	Severn	84	7⅜	8 10 0
ditto	58	4⅜	4 4 0	Spanish	40	26⅞	31 3 6
Spanish	59	11⅜	12 19 0	Springbok			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	625	£10709	4 0	Berehaven	76	£ 908 4 0
Knockmahon	409	5155	1 6	French Slag	34	116 9 0
Garrucha	149	626	15 0	Wheal Maria	30	776 5 0
Spaniah	64	970	3 0	Spanish	20	160 0 0
Chili	69	1491	7 6	Burra Burra	10	178 0 0
Namaqua (T. W. and Co.)	61	1535	3 0	Severn	17	61 4 0
Holyford	45	865	7 0	Spanish	84	714 0 0
				Springbok	40	1247 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	73	£ 773 16 0
Freeman and Co.	125	1934 17 6
F. Grenfell and Sons	131	2269 9 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	153½	1884 3 6
Vivian and Sons	257½	3027 16 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	321	5418 5 0
Mines Royal Company	160	2736 16 0
Spitty Copper Company	63	874 10 0
Mason and Elkington	143	1625 8 0
F. Bankart	165	3493 17 6
C. Lambert	136	1531 14 0
Total	1733	£25,517 13 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, April 21.—Cobre 1000—Seville 169—Algiers 180—Knockmahon 125—Seville 104—Berehaven 94—Namaqualand 70—Spanish 36—Bampfylde 25—Sydney 15—Marseille 8.—Total, 1824 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11 3-16	£12 15 6	£134 8 6
Foreign	14	15 12 6	127 8 0
Sale	13¼	£14 14 6	£129 6 0

Totals—British, 547; Foreign, 1186=1733 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
Foreign	15¾	£18 6 6	£130 8 0

Total—Foreign, 1730 tons (21-cwts.)

* Five lots withdrawn.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 18, and sold at Randall's Hotel, Pool, April 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Basset	89	£7 8 6	Tincroft	35	£6 12 6
ditto	78	6 11 6	ditto	32	3 1 6
ditto	73	10 5 0	ditto	31	4 3 0
ditto	67	5 17 6	ditto	24	2 6 0
ditto	66	10 6 0	ditto	7	24 14 6
ditto	64	7 15 0	Condurrow	70	2 19 6
ditto	50	7 8 0	ditto	68	10 10 6
ditto	47	5 18 0	ditto	65	5 4 6
ditto	28	1 16 0	ditto	53	5 2 0
ditto	27	5 16 6	ditto	52	14 10 6
West Wheal Seton	83	5 19 6	ditto	27	0 13 0
ditto	83	12 8 6	Wheal Seton	30	5 15 6
ditto	82	7 12 6	ditto	29	2 7 0
ditto	80	12 15 6	Pendarves	69	6 3 6
ditto	75	7 5 6	ditto	44	6 12 0
ditto	51	3 7 0	ditto	26	2 10 0
ditto	32	3 13 6	ditto	16	15 13 6
ditto	15	4 15 6	South Wheal Crofty	90	8 4 6
South Wheal Frances	78	5 14 6	ditto	49	5 2 6
ditto	71	4 5 6	ditto	42	2 7 6
ditto	61	12 1 6	ditto	23	7 4 0
ditto	60	7 11 0	North Pool	42	5 12 0
ditto	56	10 17 6	ditto	41	7 4 6
ditto	55	3 17 0	ditto	36	2 3 6
ditto	50	11 11 0	ditto	31	4 3 6
ditto	16	8 16 6	Wheal Uny	56	2 0 6
East Pool	65	7 13 0	ditto	50	2 3 0
ditto	58	8 11 0	ditto	10	10 8 0
ditto	53	8 8 0	Camborne Vein	64	5 18 0
ditto	52	6 12 6	Wheal Francis	17	3 17 0
ditto	51	4 10 0	Dolcoath	38	3 9 0
ditto	49	7 13 0	ditto	34	6 17 6
ditto	48	4 6 6	Stray Park	21	0 15 0
ditto	23	1 0 0	ditto	10	4 13 6
Tincroft	62	2 0 6	Jackson's Ore	30	0 3 6
ditto	61	4 16 6	Nanjiles	20	6 6 6
ditto	54	6 7 6	Floyd's Ore	10	3 10 0
ditto	43	3 1 6	South Wheal Seton	5	9 17 6
ditto	42	3 12 6	Symond's Ore	2	7 14 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Basset	589	£4346	6 6	Wheal Uny	116	£ 324 18 0
West Wheal Seton	502	4076	12 6	Camborne Vean & Wheal Francis	81	477 1 0
South Wh. Frances	447	3479	2 0	Dolcoath	72	364 17 0
East Pool	399	2617	16 0	Stray Park	31	62 10 0
Tincroft	391	1735	16 0	Jackson's Ore	30	4 10 0
Condurrow	335	2306	14 6	Nanjiles	20	126 10 0
Wheal Seton	214	1273	13 6	Floyd's Ore	10	35 0 0
Pendarves				South Wheal Seton	5	49 7 6
South Wheal Crofty	204	1256	14 6	Symond's Ore	2	15 9 0
North Pool	150	739	3 0			

Average Standard ..... £147 10 0 | Average Produce 6¼

Average Price per ton £6 9 6

Quantity of Ore ..... 3598 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 225 tons 0 cwts.

Amount of Money £23,292 1 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £147 6 0.—Average Produce 6¼

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 150*l.* 5s.—Produce 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	181	£1197 1 1
Vivian and Sons	303	2383 0 9
Freeman and Co.	222	1927 8 6
Grenfell and Sons	496	3173 16 10
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	216	1497 6 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	824	5726 8 9
Spitty Copper Company	303	2244 11 7
Mason and Elkington	414	2361 5 9
F. Bankart	62	125 11 0
Copper Miners' Company	148	1147 9 9
C. Lambert	339	1508 1 0
Total	3598	£23,292 1 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth,—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 613—West Basset 564—Alfred Consols 407—Par Consols 405—Carn Brea 376—North Basset 300—Great Wheal Alfred 245—Great South Tolgus 234—United Mines 214—Rosewarne United 202—Levant 179—Duke of Cornwall 136—Wheal Charlotte 102—Wheal Anna 94—South Crenver 84—Halamanning 68—Botallack 64—Carvannall 55—Great Wheal Fortune 51—Wheal Trebarvah 49—Wheal Tehidy 48—East Alfred Consols 44—Tolvadden Mine 36—Camborne Consols 33—St. Aubyn and Grylle 27—East Rosewarne 19—Wheal Trevelyan 17—Wheal Guskus 12—South Carn Brea 11—South Dolcoath 10—Antron Consols 10.—Total, 4769 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, 16th April.

FIRST SALE IN APRIL.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1848	5080	7⅛	£21,498 12 0	£ 98 9 0	£59 14 0	£58 10
1849	3942	7⅝	20,997 8 6	106 13 0	70 7 0	83 10
1850	4612	7	22,388 9 6	107 18 0	69 0 0	88 10
1851	4628	6¾	20,352 17 0	104 14 0	64 8 0	84 0
1852	4142	6¾	20,625 3 6	114 6 0	74 0 0	88 10
1853	4531	5⅞	28,071 6 0	151 8 0	110 15 0	135 0
1854	4190	5½	21,687 12 6	142 17 0	93 6 0	126 0
1855	3857	6⅜	26,011 13 6	144 12 0	106 14 0	126 0
1856	4703	6	26,140 2 0	137 16 0	92 3 0	128 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855,
BEING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also, a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 20 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in BRITISH MINES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING.
1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 31st March, 1857, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856, and a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE MINING DISTRICTS, &c., will be ready on Saturday, 11th inst., price 1s.; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.
See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE,
By R. TREDINNICK, Mining Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.
Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

ST. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT.—Mr. TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.
Dated Uny Lelant, Hayle, April 2, 1857.

ST. JUST MINING DISTRICT, CORNWALL.—A LITHOGRAPHIC GEOLOGICAL MAP of this DISTRICT, carefully prepared, WILL BE PUBLISHED on the 5th April, containing the boundary of every sett, every known lode, &c.; also, every close, house, &c. Scale, 10 chains (each 11 ins.) to an inch. Price, Coloured and Mounted, 21s.; Plain, 15s.
Gentlemen desirous of having copies will oblige by early orders, addressed to Mr. R. SYMONS, surveyor, Truro. Copies delivered in London carriage free; and, if plain, to any part of the United Kingdom post free.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STRENGTH OF IRON.—Can any of your practical scientific readers afford me some information on the strength of wrought-iron or woods to resist detrusion, or a force tending to shear them across, as in the case of rivets, or of bolts, as when the gudgeons of a water-wheel are bolted on to the axle through flanges? I should be obliged either by actual information, or reference to where an account of any good experiments can be found. I believe there is a paper on riveting in the reports of the British Association, by Messrs. Fairbairn and Hodgkinson, which may contain information, but I am unable to refer to it.—A. H. P.: *March* 31.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT—"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—Shareholders, or, as you may style them, adventurers, have a full claim to enquire into the state of the company's affairs when, after a considerable lapse of time, no dividend has been declared, although a large amount of ore was sold, which has gone in payment of officials, or, as I should designate them, drones, who have no interest for the shareholders beyond their own pockets. I trust, therefore, that the proprietors will call a special meeting to consider this matter in all its bearings, and adopt the above motto.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: *March* 30.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—"A Shareholder."—We find that the committee are by no means neglecting the matter, and have been in correspondence with the manager on the subject, which is not yet completed, but owing to no fault nor neglect by the committee or secretary; while it is apparent that the latter cannot act without the authority of the former, or of the shareholders. Our correspondent (if he is really a shareholder) should apply at the office for information, as to what has been done or is doing; he would not then have to write to us in ignorance of the position of the matter, and assuming that nothing at all has been done, which is really contrary to the fact, as will appear before long.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting, the directors stated that it was their intention to endeavour to form an independent company, for the purpose of smelting the ores which were too poor to pay for shipment. Since this question was first agitated, nearly two years have elapsed, and we still appear as backward as ever. The capital required for a small undertaking, I should imagine, would not be very difficult to raise among such an influential body of men as our directors and the majority of shareholders are. Materials and a mason were dispatched before the site was secured, and unless the former have been disposed of, and the services of the latter transferred to some other company, a needless expense has been incurred. In the course of a few weeks, the next half-yearly meeting will be held, and I trust that the directors will inform the shareholders whether it is their intention to proceed vigorously with smelting operations, or to definitively abandon them.—J. L.: *Liverpool, April* 1.

WHEAL GUSKUS MINING COMPANY.—It is with great satisfaction that I read the account of the last meeting of the company, with the reports appended to them, my residence in the provinces not allowing me to be present. I am pleased to learn that the mine has such good prospects, and will now be fairly worked. The committee of management, I trust, will not allow the undue interference of any captious shareholder, who may presume, from all old associations, he has a right to command. There is some difference between the dressing-floor of a mine and the parade-ground. It would seem from the reports that we have a good property if it is properly developed; all that is now required is union. Let all litigation be eschewed, and all acrimonious disputes avoided and we may yet do well.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Bath, April* 2.

WHEAL TALLACK.—A correspondent having informed you of the progress made at this mine, I am glad to confirm it. So soon as the engine is put to work, and operations further extended, I trust that this mine will show she is no disgrace to St. Agnes, and as good a bal as any of her neighbours. Several lodes traverse the sett, and if the engine has any work in her, it ought to be got out. We, who know the property, have every confidence that, if properly managed, good sales of ore will immediately follow. The ore is a rich yellow sulphuret of copper; while the tin is of the average quality of the neighbourhood.—AN ADVENTURER: *Chacewater*.

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—The secretary, Mr. H. Nesbitt, informs the shareholders that the money which was left for distribution was absorbed in the frauds of the late John Sadleir, the chairman. That arch-speculator, if he were willing, can now render no further explanation, as dead men tell no tales. The general rule in all public companies, I am informed, is for the secretary to countersign every cheque: was it done in the instance when Mr. Sadleir obtained the funds which were yet unexpended? At least a balance-sheet should be published, so that those who have lost their money may have the melancholy satisfaction of ascertaining what was the real amount which Sadleir appropriated. I remember, when the first meeting of this company was held, that the Hon. R. G. Walker, a former secretary of the American Treasury, was present. This gentleman said he was empowered to purchase the interests of the English shareholders at par; the motion, however, was negatived. This worthy, who, I see, has been striving for place under President Buchanan, was ably backed by another Yankee, Senator Wright, of the firm of Palmer, Cook, and Co., of San Francisco, who wished to buy Agua Frias at a premium. The Americans must have thought at that period that we were a most gullible people. Not only have their harpies preyed upon us, but we have allowed ourselves to be deceived and deluded by those whom we appointed to watch over our interests. If Mr. Sadleir obtained the money, it must have been with the complicity of others. The directors and the secretary, although no longer in office, at least should afford some better explanation than a simple assertion. Fraudulent though the practices of the deceased were, yet it is not to be said that, in every company with which he was connected, he would have found tools to implicitly perform his bidding without reaping some advantage.—JUSTITIA: *April* 2.

VALAIS MINING COMPANY.—In consequence of your notice, I have procured through a friend a copy of Dr. Watson's report upon the property of this company, and must say that, taken generally, it augurs well for the success of the undertaking. There are, however, two or three assertions which require explanation, and I think much more confidence would be placed in the concern were they satisfactorily solved. Some of the concessions could not be inspected, in consequence of the thickness of the snow; therefore, I would ask how long the snow prevents access to the mines? as no one could expect to obtain profits from mining in the regions of perpetual snow. The next item of difficulty is the statement of costs and returns. It is stated that the cost of extracting 30 tons of copper ore, including superintendence, carriage to works (which will be a four hours' journey when the road is made, and will cost 7*s.* per ton—it now costs 16*s.*), and general expenses, will average 1*l.* 15*s.* per ton = 52*l.* 10*s.*; washing and dressing to 10 tons, at 8*s.* per ton of ore, 12*l.*; reducing 7 tons 6 cwts. matte, at 2*l.* 18*s.* per ton of dressed ore, 20*l.*; carriage to Marseilles at 4*l.*, and incidental expenses at 4*s.*, 35*l.* 4*s.* = 128*l.* 14*s.*, for the extraction of 30 tons of copper ore, and converting same into matte of 35 per cent. produce. Upon the same system of calculation, the extraction of 90 tons of lead ore, and converting into 45 tons 5 cwts. of pig lead, and 1170 ozs. of silver, is put down at 504*l.* at Bramois. Extraction of 15 tons cobalt and nickel ores, dressing to 12 tons, and carriage to Marseilles, &c., 55*l.* 16*s.* Thus, the monthly cost is calculated at 718*l.* 10*s.* I allow that that amount may be expended, but I question whether the ore produced will even nearly reach 30 tons of copper, 90 tons of lead, and 15 tons of cobalt ores, every month. However, allowing this, I should like to know where, either in Bramois or Marseilles, a market would be found for 35 per cent. copper regulus at 35*l.* per ton, pig lead at 23*l.* per ton, silver at 5*s.* per oz., or especially for cobalt ores at 240*l.* per ton. I should, however, consider that the annual profit, at a fair estimate, would be about 12,000*l.* per annum (instead of 45,003*l.*, as Dr. Watson calculates), provided an ordinary amount of energy were exercised; and as this amount would give 20 per cent. per annum upon the subscribed capital of the company, I think the shareholders would be amply repaid for their outlay. It will be seen, therefore, that mining in the Alps would be highly remunerative; but I consider that much harm is done to foreign mining by leading the public to expect 75 per cent. per annum profit, where not more than 20 per cent. is likely to be realised. It is these exaggerated statements that do so much mischief to legitimate mining, whether in the United Kingdom or in foreign countries.—H. E.: *March* 24.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

LEGAL QUESTION.—Please to advise me as to the following:—A. B. leases land to C. D., who makes upon it a railway to convey minerals; part of this railway crosses a roadway to some other land belonging to A. B., who subsequently leases it to E. F., with usual covenant for right of way, &c. E. F. is prevented getting to this land by an obstruction frequently in the day, by the railway wagons of C. D. crossing and stopping the approach to it; upon remonstrance by E. F., C. D. replies that his railway was there at the time E. F. took the land in question; and, further, that the roadway to it is not a public footpath or highway to any place, only an accommodation way to land held by E. F. and others. What remedy has E. F., whose land (which he leased to build on) is next to valueless unless he has free egress and ingress.—ENQUIRER: *March* 31.—[If C. D's. wagons stay upon the roadway longer than absolutely necessary for the proper use of the way, then E. F. has a right of action against C. D. for the obstruction. It is immaterial whether the roadway is a public footpath or highway, for if C. D. keeps his wagons on it when, by proper management, they could be removed, he is liable to an action by E. F. No doubt, C. D. may use the way, but he must use it properly, and not allow his wagons to remain on it unnecessarily long, to the damage of E. F. An action should be brought by E. F. against C. D., for the improper obstruction and encumbrance of E. F's. property.]

CONCENTRATION OF COPPER ORES.—I have been informed that this process, which it appears has been successful in Norway, has been tried on a small scale in some part of Ireland, and there proved a failure. Should this be the fact, I trust that the gentleman who superintended the experiments will, through the medium of your Journal, give your readers the benefit of their experience on this subject, which is now exciting such general interest among both miners and smelters.—B. H.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—Mr. Schneider has been returned M.P. for Norwich, and Mr. Trueman M.P. for Helston; these gentlemen are both members of the committee of the Great Wheal Vor Company. Mr. Ayrton, the new Member for the Tower Hamlets, is also connected with mining, being Chairman of the London and Virginia Gold Company. The election of such parties will, no doubt, afford additional protection to the mining interest.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Last year the directors of this company called two special meetings, to alter some of the clauses in the Deed of Settlement; one clause, which enabled the shareholders at stated periods to inspect any or all of the books, was altered, shutting them up entirely, as far as any information of the accounts, the directors, doubtless, thinking it advisable the less the shareholders know of their proceedings and the state of their property the better. Another clause, which fixed the annual general meeting should be held the last Friday in April, was altered to the last Saturday in March; but, although so altered by the directors themselves, they have not thought proper to call the meeting, nor have they condescended to inform the shareholders why. I venture to suggest that the 1st of April would for the future be a very fitting day for the Blaenavon shareholders to be called together by their directors.—AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

PENHALLS.—Why is the report of the committee of Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) silent as to Penhalls Mine? The shareholders were led to expect this mine would belong to them, but some time since a letter appeared in your Journal stating that Penhalls was in other hands. The shareholders should be informed if they have lost this mine?—A WHEAL KITTY SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL EDWARD—"A Shareholder" (Sheffield).—In answer to our correspondent's enquiries, we may inform him that it is not disputed by the Wheal Arthur adventurers that they have encroached on the Wheal Edward sett. The ground will be measured by two independent parties, and there is little doubt but that the affair will be amicably arranged.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—A correspondent from St. Austell suggests that, in order to secure a proper ventilation, a chimney-stack should be built in the upcast shaft, from 150 to 200 ft. high, and an area of flue from 6, 8, 10, to 12 ft., as required. At the base of this chimney furnaces should be built, one in each quarter—four in all; with these there should be connected large iron pipes, built into the masonry of the stack, to be carried up from 20 to 25 feet high, inside the flue, and again brought out through the masonry, thus cutting off all communication of flame from the flue of the stack. These would rarify the air in the base of the stack, and the air-damp from the mine, which would rush up the upcast shaft, and through the flue of the stack into the atmosphere. A sketch has been forwarded, and although the idea is not quite novel, yet it is deserving of attention, and might probably be made useful with some improvements.

FORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY.—The announcement of a call has given great dissatisfaction to a large body of the shareholders, and it is doubtful whether it will be responded to. We have for some months past received the most meagre advices and have had no reason stated why more money is wanted, the call being, as I understand, made at a private meeting of the directors.—AN ORIGINAL HOLDER.

NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" (London).—A meeting will be held in Paris the first week in the ensuing month. The last meeting was held on Sept. 30, 1854, and at that time the cash balances amounted to the sum of 34,738*l* 8*s.* 9*d.* in favour of the company. A copy of the accounts can be obtained at the offices, Walbrook House. We are informed that the mines at Alotepeque are progressing favourably, but that more money will be required. The accounts, up to the present time, will be published in the Journal shortly after the meeting.

GREAT WHEAL NEPTUNE.—Mr. Duncan can obtain the information he requires on application to Mr. A. Bennett, Marazion, Cornwall, the purser of the mine.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—"One Interested" must exercise his own judgment as regards holding any shares he may possess, and we may hope with the success he anticipates, from "discoveries in the east of the 85 fathom level;" but shareholders generally do not place much reliance on the recommendations of anonymous writers.

WORKS ON MINING—"R. N." (Kendal).—Tapping's Prize Essay on the Cost-book System was first published as a Supplement to the *Mining Journal*; it has since been re-published, with an elaborate index and reference to cases, at 5*s.* The responsibility incurred by those investing in Cornish and Devon mines is their just proportion of the debts contracted. As regards companies not within the Stannaries, in those under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, the liability is limited to the amount subscribed; in those not so registered each and every shareholder is liable for the whole debts of the company, and has no remedy whatever against his co-partners. "R. N." must form his own opinion of the value of the other works.

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—We shall be careful in procuring a good report of the proceedings at the inquest at Lundhill, when they get into the pit, as we believe it will turn out that the system of working, and that with open lights, was highly wrong; further, that the number of doors, and the want of a dumb draft to discharge the return air otherwise than over the furnace, was also a great oversight; and a very serious question will arise as to who are responsible for the loss of lives under such circumstances.

CONCENTRATION OF COPPER ORES.—A correspondent in your last Journal enquires whether the works at Twista are being carried on. I am informed that one of the parties interested left some few weeks since for Germany.—J. D.: *Cornhill, April* 1.

SOUTH PHŒNIX MINE.—"A Shareholder" complains that, in this little mine, an extravagant charge has been made for inspection within the last 16 months, amounting to no less than 367*l.* In the published report of the quarterly meeting of March 5, the costs for January were 147*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; estimated ditto for February and March, 300*l.*; office rent, 50*l.*; cost of inspection and reports, together with postage and incidental expenses, 50*l.* When the mining expenditure is considered, which should include the agent's salary, the two last items seem to be somewhat extravagant. It appears that several of the shareholders have received no reports of the inspecting agents, the committee not being willing to incur the expense of advertising in the Journal, or of printing extra copies. According to all accounts, the mine is a fair and legitimate adventure, and if economically worked, and systematically managed, would afford good returns to the proprietors. All the expenses should be in proportion: no one would advocate too great parsimony in the management of a mining undertaking, but at the same time a lavish expenditure must not be encouraged. All should be paid for their labour who are worthy of it, but wasteful sums ought not to be disbursed when they are not absolutely requisite.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The writer of the letter signed "An Apolos" should have furnished his own name, as a guarantee to us of his belief in the authenticity of the statement he makes.

WHEAL ZION.—I am at a loss to know what is the thermometer that regulates the price of shares in this mine. I have observed that, whenever bad accounts and discouraging reports come from the bal, the shares fetch a better price; while, on the other hand, whenever the captain reports an improvement, they invariably go down. Who is it pulls the strings—who regulates the market? Is it done in the Mining Exchange, or on the pavement of Threadneedle-street?—for there, on my visits to London, I have seen many brokers and jobbers congregate. Probably some one who is behind the scenes will condescend to enlighten the ignorance of myself, and several others who are in a like predicament.—P. P.: *Bath, April* 1.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—"A Working Miner, not an Engineer," observes that a prize has been offered of from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* to anyone who can produce the best safety lamp. He suggests that it would be much better if the premium were to be the reward of those who could introduce the best method of ventilation. He has had 38 years' experience, but does not recommend safety lamps, as they are liable to be injured by a fall of rock, or to be broken by the miner's pick, some of whom scarcely know the top from the bottom. His plan is, that all miners working in benks should be fair in the air-road, and have a candle with a shield to it, to keep it from being blown out, all the time the men are working by the fresh air. A distance of five yards is sufficient to drive out of the air-way where there is fire-damp, and if this cannot be driven, a pipe should be put down in the shape of a bell; the pipe being double the size at the entrance, will drive the air through at double the speed. The stoppings should be made of bricks and lime; and if this plan were carried out, no explosion could then take place, as the gas from the old workings would be taken through the upcast shaft. In his opinion, a man requires 300 square feet per minute. In fiery mines, the air should be split into as many divisions as possible. The air should be calculated according to the number of men working in each end and level. By this method, very few trap doors are requisite, and no brattices are necessary, as the air will always be going to the face, and the gas straight to the upcast shaft. This, however, should never be allowed to come in contact with any fire. The air-way should always be cleared of any rubbish which might fall from the roof, so that it could be injured. All men employed as inspectors, managers, &c., should be practical men, with not less than 10 years' experience.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY—"R. A." (Bath).—The directors have power, under the Deed of Settlement, to raise, by way of loan, 5000*l.* without the sanction of the shareholders, but they cannot exceed that amount.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I have been informed that Sir Henry Huntley is now in England. In his communication to you, he expressed his willingness to meet both directors and shareholders, and personally explain and defend the truth of all that he has written. The shareholders have exercised great patience, and would, no doubt, use the same amount of forbearance to their late superintendent. No statements could damage the property. At least, in justice to those who have lost their money, let an explanation be given as to how that was disbursed in California. Let us have items—no sums of gross expenditure up to within 1000*l.* or 2000*l.*—that, it appears, has been supposed to be near enough the mark.—J. H.: *Leeds, April* 2.

MR. JAMES STRIDE FOR WELLS.—It has been supposed that our notice, in last week's Journal, of the address which Mr. James Stride intended issuing to the electors of Wells was "a joke." This, we can assure those interested, is not the fact; and that will be proved on the first opportunity which presents itself for Mr. Stride to visit the city, as a candidate for the suffrages of the voters. Serious indisposition prevented Mr. Stride appearing in time for the last election; but he intends at once printing his address, and visiting Wells as opportunity offers, that the electors and himself may become mutually acquainted, and that he may render all the aid he is enabled in forwarding the interests of the people, and promoting the welfare of their local charities and scientific institutions. Energy and success in this course will convince the voters and our readers that Mr. Stride's desire to affix "M.P." to his name is not only "no joke," but may prove successful.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1857.

We referred last week to the Government returns of the exports of the United Kingdom, in respect to our metallic manufactures, and in some instances stated the value of the articles forwarded to different countries. Now we furnish an analysis of the statistical statements, as minutely as the documents themselves allow. The table will be found in our City article. The total for the month of February is 1,994,094*l.*, of which 1,233,287*l.* is specified in rotation to various places; but no less than 667,081*l.* comes under the denomination of "other countries," which is not very satisfactory; and 93,726*l.* is not enumerated even under this head. However, the report is a great improvement over the former publication on this subject, and no doubt the succeeding statements will be more minute. Indeed, much credit is due to the officials of the Board of Trade, for the manner in which they are furnished, and the evident desire which exists to render them as elucidatory as possible of the position of the commerce of this country.

The largest amount of export trade done during the month by the mining interests, or such branches of England's industry as are dependent on mining enterprise, was with the United States. The aggregate value was 447,202*l.*, the heaviest items being bar-iron, cutlery, and tin-plates. Next in precedence of value comes the East Indies, to which were transmitted goods to the cost of 241,997*l.*, in which bar-iron likewise presented the principal feature, and then machinery, sheet copper, and wrought-iron. Our allies, the French, take the third place in the scale of transactions, and required imports into their country from our productions to the amount of 177,648*l.*, in which the payments for coal, pig-copper, and pig-iron occupy the principal figures. Within 60,000*l.* value of our commercial relations with gigantic France comes the little colony of Australia, which stands fourth in trading importance. The value of the exports, for Australasia generally, we presume, is declared at 117,969*l.*; in which hardwares and cutlery absorb nearly one-third, and bar and wrought iron about one-half; the first was equal to 35,945*l.*; the second to 26,793*l.*, and the third to 25,767*l.* Holland follows Australia, and takes 59,412*l.*, of which more than one-half was paid for pig and wrought iron, nearly a sixth for bar-iron, and about a seventh for sheet copper. Hanse Towns run close on Holland, paying 59,810*l.*, which is within 1600*l.* of the latter. Here bar-iron is the principal article transmitted, and is followed in value by hardwares and cutlery, when come sheet copper and coal, which latter two each represent nearly one-sixth of the whole. Spain takes the seventh place, but drops the total to 40,780*l.*, which consists of three items—namely, 15,928*l.* for coal; 15,688*l.* for steam-engines and parts; and 9164*l.* for other sorts of machinery. We again knock off nearly one-half of the aggregate value when we come to Brazil, which is next in order, and absorbed the value of 24,390*l.*; consisting of coals to the extent of 15,539*l.*, sheet copper 6835*l.*, and cast-iron 2016*l.* Our chivalrous friends the Sardinians received the value of 15,227*l.*, and stand ninth in the list of sixteen principal places of trading connection during February. This sum was made up in two items—namely, 14,853*l.* for bar, and 374*l.* for cast-iron. Belgium took to the value of only 9744*l.*, all in copper; 6510*l.* being for pig, and 3234*l.* for sheet. To Belgium succeeds Denmark in one item of 9695*l.* for coals; and then follows Prussia, to the amount of 8338*l.* in bar-iron, for 4321*l.*, and coals for 4017*l.* Canada comes in the thirteenth place, and absorbed goods to the amount of 8106*l.*, in seven different items, the principal being for cast-iron. The West Indies merely required coals, which were shipped to the value of 5491*l.* Malta, likewise, dealt with us only in the same article, during February, for the sum of 4878*l.*; and Turkey took coals exclusively to the declared value of 4600*l.* These, our allies of the Crescent, close the list of specified nations with which we have traded, and under "other countries" is accumulated an aggregate total of 667,081*l.*, as mentioned at the commencement of these remarks. The heaviest portion of this was for wrought-iron, to the extent of 127,363*l.*; then succeeds bar-iron, to 103,348*l.*; cutlery, 87,335*l.*; coals, 84,834*l.*; and so on through all the different materials of which the general exports consisted. These figures are large, and if they had been subdivided would have rendered the returns very complete. Russia, it will be observed, for instance, is not enumerated; and it seems possible that she may be included in "other countries." The Italian States do not appear; yet it is understood that there is considerable business now going on in iron, and other necessary articles for railways. Sweden and Norway are likewise omitted, as are also Portugal, Naples, Sicily, the South American States, and many other places.

These remarks show that our exports of metals and metallic manufactures to the four first-named places are equal to an annual value of 11,817,492*l.*, of which the United States takes to the extent of 5,366,424*l.*; East Indies, 2,903,964*l.*; France, 2,131,776*l.*; and Australia, 1,415,628*l.* Our colonies—those which are enumerated—namely, the East Indies, Australia, Canada, West Indies, and Malta, absorbed goods to the collective value of 378,441*l.* during the month, equivalent, consequently, to an annual trade of 4,541,292*l.* in value. Facts like these require but little comment—they declare their own importance, and bear incontestible evidence of the extraordinary increase which is continually going on in all matters associated with the mining interests of this country. Immense importance—indeed the absolute necessity to this country's welfare—attaches to the proper development of all our mineral localities. If Great Britain is to maintain its position in her commercial relations with foreign countries, encouragement and support must be afforded; for however much the ignorant and narrow-minded may desire to depreciate the value of mining within these realms it is nevertheless most true that the results thereof absorb one-fourth of the entire exports of the gigantic shipments from our shores.

This subject has not escaped the attention of Members of the new House of Commons in their addresses to the electors. This clearly indicates the feeling on the question throughout the land, which is not confined to England, but extends to Scotland and Ireland. Where would Glasgow now be in her mercantile influence if mining had not been encouraged in her vicinity; and such is the wealth and power derived by it from that source alone, that there is every probability of its becoming one of the greatest cities in the world, as she is already the true capital of Scotland. Ireland presents a wide field for similar enterprise, and it is, therefore, with satisfaction we find that Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, in his address to his constituents in Carlow, specially alludes to the mineral wealth of our Sister Isle. "The economic expenditure," says this gentleman, "of all public monies, the reduction and final extinction of the income tax in 1860, the promotion of trade and commerce, the improvement of agriculture, the development of Ireland's vast resources, *mineral* and other; the extension of her railways into all countries; these and other important matters should command the attention of every member of the Legislature."

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their usual weekly meeting on Thursday, raised the rate of interest ½ per cent. This was quite unexpected in the commercial world, and is we understand, a mere temporary precaution, in consequence of a heavy demand which has been going on during the past week for specie—both gold and silver—for shipment to China, India and other places. Occurring at a moment when the charge for discount is far beyond the customary standard in this country, some degree of uneasiness has been produced with the general public, but those more closely identified with our commercial relations, do not regard the present state of the money market with any alarm, for they know that its effect must necessarily be limited, inasmuch as the trade of the nation proceeds rapidly in the increase, especially as regards the exports, consequently, the payments in return for these shipments must counteract the influence which the absorption of specie by other countries has produced on this. The excess of exports in 1856 over the previous year, was no less than 20,000,000*l.* in value, and as there was, and is, a total absence of all speculative transactions, the natural result must be as we have stated. Besides, this enormous advance was not a temporary matter, ceasing with the year, but on the contrary, there is every sound reason to anticipate that the exports of this year will be augmented in equal ratio, and the two months of which we have had the Government returns are good evidence that this anticipation will be found a fact at the termination of the current twelve months. Again, the products of gold in Australia and other countries whence we receive the precious metal, does not decrease, —quite the contrary—and the present advices from Victoria show, that the yield of the Australian gold fields alone is about 1,000,000*l.* per month, or the gigantic return of 12,000,000*l.* annually, while new deposits of

this important metal continue to be discovered. We cannot therefore see the slightest ground for apprehension on the part of the mercantile interests, but rather, and we believe fairly, look forward, at a short distance of time, to a period of great ease in the money market, and consequently to great increased prosperity in our commercial transactions, both as respects the home trade and our relations with foreign countries, as well as with our many important colonies.

We feel it our duty to give the late law of the Stock Exchange, as to the issue of scrip, a notice more extended than we did last week, in order to induce, if possible, the committee to expunge it, and frame another in accordance with the wants of the public. As a foundation for our remarks, we again give the resolution, and afterwards our comments upon it:—

In settlements of shares of companies under the Limited Liability Act, when the allottees have signed articles of association, the delivery of shares must be by deed of transfer; and in cases where no such articles have been signed, and scrip certificates only have been issued, the committee will not fix a settling day in such scrip, unless they bear a stamp of one penny, and a limited period be stipulated on the scrip certificates for their registration. By order of the Committee,
Committee-room, March 24, 1857. (Signed) GEORGE LAWLESS, Sec.

In settlements of shares, &c. These words, taken literally, are incomprehensible. What is the meaning of "settlements" as applied to shares? Besides, as the division of a company into parts or shares must, by the 19th and 20th VICT., c. 47, be made before incorporation, one cannot even guess at the intention of the framers.

Under the Limited Liability Act, &c. It was certainly understood that the opinion was to be taken on the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and, therefore, the public is much surprised that the committee should not have resolved as to companies under that Act, instead of which the resolution is pointed to companies under the Limited Liability Act—an Act which has been repealed as to all companies registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856. The companies now under the Limited Liability Act must be very few indeed, and their legal condition very doubtful, as they ought by law to have registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, before Nov. 3 last. The committee should, therefore, make another resolution as to companies formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

When the allottees have signed articles of association, &c. No Act of Parliament, no rule of law, no commercial practice, renders it necessary that allottees should sign articles of association. By the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, persons designated subscribers are to sign articles of association, but no mention is made of allottees signing it; but, on the contrary, Section 10 enacts that shareholders shall be bound by the articles to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name, and affixed his seal thereto. As in practice allottees never sign the articles, it seems absurd and harassing to companies to make the resolution turn on that fact, and so compel the signatures of allottees.

The delivery of shares must be by deed of transfer, &c. This passage is also incomprehensible; for shares are nonentities, and therefore incapable of delivery. Further, a delivery, which is a manual act, cannot be by deed. The Committee, probably, mean that the transfer of a share must be evidenced by deed,—if so, the Committee are raising unnecessary difficulties; for it is sufficient, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, if the transfer be under the hands only of the parties, so that a deed is not necessary. Why introduce the technical difficulties of a deed? Surely such a resolution will be very inconvenient to the public, and useful only as providing work for the lawyers.

Where no such articles have been signed, &c. This alternative cannot apply to companies under the Limited Liability Act, for articles are not necessary by that Act.

Upon the whole resolution, which is a jumble of incomprehensibilities, it would seem to be the intention of the Committee to recognise the issue of scrip certificates, provided amongst other things a limited period be stipulated therein for their registration. For what reasons do the Committee make a registration of scrip certificates necessary? If they had made compulsory the insertion in the scrip of a limited period within which certificates of *shares* should be issued and registered, such a provision could be understood, because in accordance with the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856; but to make the registration of scrip certificates necessary, is not only nonsensical, but forbids their issue; the life and use of scrip being its transferability, like a bank-note, by delivery. Therefore, for all practical purposes, in relation to the Stock Exchange, the issue of scrip is at an end. We think, however, that the Committee would act wisely to repeal a resolution that is merely an absurdity and a sham, and which seems to us to have been framed by some one who did not understand either the question at issue, or the Act of Parliament having relation to the point to be settled. At all events, the Committee have, in our opinion, stultified themselves by passing a resolution so unintelligible and onerous to public companies.

It is not our wish or our province to unduly praise the interests we represent, but still it is our duty and our pleasure to see they are not misconstrued or misrepresented. No speculative interest, during the late trial public credit has undergone, stood the shock so well as genuine legitimate mining properties.

Vast as is the produce of the British and foreign mines at the present moment, still more vast is the demand—so great, indeed, is it, that the mind staggers at the *fact*. Where it all goes is at first surprising, but to the reflective mind it is at once apparent. *Railways*, the modern giants, are a race that exist by metals; every inch of their lines is a boon to the iron and coal miner, and every locomotive that runs on them consumes from 2 to 5 tons of copper and brass in its construction. From this source alone, for the necessities of Australia, India, Russia—indeed, the whole world may be included—the demand for many years will be enormous. There is nothing to fear from the sale; we wish we could say as much for the manner of selling. This appears to be regulated entirely by a self-constituted hierarchy, who acknowledge no law but their own high permission, and no tribunal but their own bar, and who bow to no altar but their own necessity.

We are led to these remarks for two reasons. First, that mining has been so sadly misrepresented, that it is scarcely known in reality to capitalists—to them it is either a myth or a monster, who deceives or devours, as the case may be. Yet they admire and applaud the success of certain rich mines, but do not take the trouble to enquire the *why* and *how* these mines are in a state so enviable. Had the Messrs. Hitchins no more confidence and perseverance than such parties as we describe, the glory of Devon (the Consols) would to this day only be known as a great ugly bunch of gossan. The Duke of Bedford would have been minus 100,000*l.* for dues, and the locality of the benefit of hundreds of thousands spent by and among an industrious and deserving population; but thanks to them, and such as they, many properties are making returns sufficient to satisfy the demands of the most rapacious mine adventurer. It will hardly be denied these have done some good.

Our second reason is quite as valid as the first. That mysterious clique (the smelters) dole out their prices in such an uncertain and erratic manner that confidence wavers; at their high behest a mine may be rich or poor comparatively. It is a blot and a disgrace to the commerce of England, and to this arch-hierarchy themselves, that things should be in this state. We hope a better arrangement for the sale of mining produce of every kind will be made shortly; our table groans with letters of complaints on this score. The producer of zinc ores urges that, though spelter has advanced to an enormous price, yet the smelter only raises the ore a few shillings per ton, and that most unwillingly. An instance of ticketing for lead has lately come under our notice in which the highest tender was above 17*l.* per ton, and the lowest tender 10*l.* 10s.—a wide range certainly, sufficiently so as to greatly compromise the worth of the mine, had the latter price been of necessity accepted. The variations in the price of copper ore, though not so great, are not governed by any well-understood or recognised principle; however, as we have before said, we hope to see these matters remedied.

But there still remain other great drawbacks to success in mining; there are always some *quignogs*, who cannot let well alone, or allow anything to be good or successful, but such as they have the management of, or are largely engaged in; if they by chance discover any discrepancy in statement or omission in detail (no matter how inadvertently made or trivial in amounts), they at once sow discord among the shareholders, and the mines are by such men ruined. Two remarkable instances of fine properties seriously injured by such proceedings have lately come within the range of our observation; in one, the management superseded one of the finest miners Cornwall ever produced (who was immediately snatched up by the School of Mining, in Jermyn-street), and put a man at the mine who has the most perfect ignorance about what he is doing. In the other, a literal costermonger rules the roast, who certainly *does* know more about mining than the other; but still, although he may hold twenty shares (?) out of 5000, his interest is as dear to him as 10,000 to some. But, we ask, are the interests of mines to be placed, good or evil, in such hands? Can it be called mining, legitimate, true mining, when the board of management is composed of men who, literally, know no more about the subject they attempt to handle, than an Australian savage knows how to use a transit instrument? Yet the proprietors of such properties wonder *why* their shares are depressed in the market; for, like the ostrich, if they bury their heads, they think they are safe; but the world knows them, and knows their mismanagement too, which must, sooner or later recoil on their own heads.

We, therefore, warn capitalists not to enter on any schemes that are not placed under proper managements, and not to trust to *cheap boards*. Let proper men be placed at the head, and let them be properly paid. Mines managed by a board of tailors cannot be expected to pay, and cannot be ranked or considered as legitimate mining.

By such means are the true interests of miners lowered in public estimation, the mines themselves ruined, confidence even in good concerns shaken, and the world disgusted. We quote facts, and many who read this page know it. Why not let miners manage mines, if a little more be paid? Why grudge count-house expenses?

Let not capitalists be deterred because a few *good* mines are mismanaged; they may depend the majority are sound; that a few false alarms will not ruin their property; that legitimate mining—*i. e.*, mining managed by miners, with a proper financial committee pays better interest for the money invested than any other stock whatever.

Now that the turmoil and excitement of the elections are over, we may expect the attention of the public will revert again to the subject of trade and commerce, more especially as the recent decision will give a settled character to the Government for some time, backed as the acts of the ministerial party are by the Emperor and the people of China generally. If anything could be calculated to further our trade with the East, and develope our vastly increasing exportations of metals to India, and all the countries bordering on our possessions, the recent news of the opening of trade with Japan, where our manufactures of metal wares are almost unknown, as well, must, we think, have a decided tendency to do so.

It is, therefore, the duty of the people of this country to meet the demand that must accrue from these combined circumstances; for there certainly will be a large quantity of metal required for these countries, and as certainly no decrease in the price need be apprehended, therefore there is every incentive to vigorous and extensive action.

It will be recollected, in November last we urged reasons for confidence in mine speculations, as we felt convinced the prices of metals and of shares in such mines as were producing minerals must advance; the result proves the correctness of our anticipations. The extraordinary demand that may now fairly be calculated on, renders it incumbent on us again to call attention to our home mining properties; feeling, as we do, the most perfect confidence that they will, under the circumstances above mentioned, advance very considerably in public estimation.

At the same time, we warn our readers, especially those who are novices in mining, how and with whom they speculate; there are always persons who are ready and willing to entrap and deceive. Let such as purpose investing in this kind of stock, before they venture to confide their capital, carefully consider into whose hands they place it. Let them well consider the precedents of their advisers, and let them know well the situation, and the financial state, of the mines.

Many have experienced heavy losses from a neglect of these obviously necessary precautions, and wonder, when too late, they had not considered them before; they then rail at mines, miners, and mining; but speculating wildly, and without reason, is not mining, as is too frequently supposed. We again warn investors, as is our duty, feeling, as we do, that we are on the verge of a great improvement in all stocks of this nature.

In our last Journal we recorded the visit of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT to the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jermyn-street, attended by several of his suite, to hear a lecture on the megatherium, by Professor OWEN, after which His Royal Highness spent a considerable time in examining the models, maps, &c., in the different parts of the institution. From the improved attendance at all the lectures, we augur the best results. Attention and enquiry are being excited among the upper classes, and will undoubtedly lead to that patronage we so earnestly solicit, and urgently require. We are but on the threshold of the sciences of practical and speculative geology and mining. The countenance of the upper and wealthier classes will do much; if they become interested in these subjects, they certainly will contribute towards extending the sphere of action, and enable the libraries and cabinets of the students to be vastly enriched, by which means the national wealth and commerce of this country will be augmented to an amount that at present cannot be conceived.

His Royal Highness has set a great example by noticing this institution. We hope it is only a precursor to frequent visits, and we feel sure his example will be followed by the nobility, to many of whom the existence of the institution is known only by hearsay. We hope, when the next grant is voted by Parliament, it will be on a more liberal scale than hitherto, as the sphere of usefulness is continually expanding. To those who have not witnessed the geological and mineralogical treasures, we say, Go, and then say if the institution be not deserving royal and public patronage.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

APRIL 1.—The last sale of copper ore for the quarter ending March 31, 1857, took place at Redruth last week, and the following figures will exhibit the variations of the standard during the quarter:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Ore cop.	Cake cop.	Smelters' amounts.
Jan. 1	2618	£150 12	7¼	£112 18	£126	£13 2 per ton.
,, 8	4527	155 15	6¾	114 8	126	11 12 ,,
,, 22	5084	159 17	6	114 8	135	20 12 ,,
,, 29	4233	162 4	6¾	118 14	135	16 6 ,,
Feb. 5	3827	160 18	6¼	116 13	135	18 7 ,,
,, 12	4836	154 10	6¾	112 19	135	22 1 ,,
,, 19	5266	156 19	5¾	108 11	135	26 9 ,,
,, 26	3503	153 16	6¼	109 8	135	25 12 ,,
Mar. 5	2913	150 3	6¾	109 7	135	25 13 ,,
,, 12	4847	146 12	6¾	106 5	135	28 15 ,,
,, 19	4420	149 1	5¾	101 6	135	33 14 ,,
,, 26	3876	147 6	6¼	103 10	135	31 10 ,,

The column headed "ore copper" in the above table will represent the variations in the prices paid by the smelters to the miners during the quarter, much better than the standards and produces, the bearings of which are not generally understood. The "ore copper" (as has been explained before) is the price given by the smelters for so much ore as, according to the assay, will make a ton of fine copper. But it should be recollected that the furnace produce in copper smelting is more than the assay represents, so that the profits of the smelters are actually more than the last column, headed "smelters' amounts," indicates. The "smelters' amounts" are the amounts which they take to themselves per ton for returning charges, i.e., expenses connected with smelting, and profits. It will be observed what a large percentage they are now absorbing in this way; the difference between the price paid to the miner and the price charged to the manufacturer being, last week, no less than 31*l.* 10s. per ton, and in the previous week 33*l.* 14s. per ton. Throughout the whole of last year, on only one occasion (cake copper being then from 124*l.* to 126*l.* per ton instead of 135*l.* as now) did the smelters make such large profits, that is, supposing they are now making sales at the market price of 135*l.* for fine copper. The highest amount of difference between ore copper and fine copper last year was on June 5, when it was from 33*l.* to 35*l.* per ton. As the smelters have now reached the highest standard of their profits during the whole of last year, it would appear reasonable to expect that the copper standard will experience no further reduction, but that, on the contrary, as the spring trade revives, after the bustle of the elections is over, a rise in the standard may be more reasonably expected than any further fall. This is supposing the price of fine copper is maintained. The smelters, as the above figures in the "ore copper" column show, have been gradually lowering the standard ever since Jan. 29, and it may be, as some think, that they have been doing so in preparation for a drop in the price of fine copper. The dullness of the metal trades for the last few weeks would seem to favour this opinion. At the same time a revival of the home trade is confidently looked forward to, in the course of a few weeks, and the more general opinion is, rather that the price of fine copper will be maintained, and the standard advanced to the miner, than any decline in prices, either to the miner or to the manufacturer.

The fall of the standard between Jan. 1 and March 26 of the present year makes a difference to the miner of 11s. 10d. per ton of ore; the sale on March 26 was that much lower per ton than the sale on Jan. 1; still, on comparing the position of the miner with his circumstances last year, the balance is considerably in favour of the present year. On March 27, 1856, the price of ore copper was 91*l.* 6s. per ton; on March 26, 1857, the price was 103*l.* 10s.; and the difference to the miner was 15s. 4d. per ton of ore in favour of the sale in 1857.

The weekly ticketing takes place to-day (Wednesday) instead of on Thursday, as usual; the day being altered this week in consequence of the nomination of the candidates for West Cornwall taking place at Truro on Thursday. Since last week Mr. Tremayne has resigned, so that Mr. M. Williams and Mr. R. Davey will walk over the course. It is expected that a great number of miners from the Redruth, Gwennap, and other districts, will go to Truro on the day of nomination. In East Cornwall Mr. Carew has resigned, so that Mr. Robartes and Mr. Kendall will be returned without opposition. The borough elections have all taken place in Cornwall, and in most cases new members have been returned. At Helston, Mr. Trueman, a director of the Great Wheal Vor Company, has been elected without opposition, his opponents having retired. Mr. Cookney, another mining gentleman, put up for St. Ives, but did not proceed with his canvass. At Falmouth Mr. Gurney, the city capitalist, has been elected, and Mr. Baring, also a celebrated name in commercial affairs.

The electric telegraph is to be constructed from Falmouth to Plymouth with all possible dispatch; and not only will this be useful for conveying shipping intelligence from that fine western port to London and other ports of the kingdom, but it will be also serviceable to the mining public in London or elsewhere, who by means of the electric telegraph will be enabled to receive immediate intelligence from the mining districts of any improvement in mines; through which they will be placed almost on an equal footing with local shareholders, and in many instances will, no doubt, receive intelligence in advance of them.

There was a special meeting of the Cornwall Railway shareholders last week at Truro, to sanction a bill for enabling the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Railway Companies to guarantee interest on 300,000*l.* in preference shares. There will be no difficulty in getting this amount in the money market with such a guarantee, and it is stated that the sum will be quite sufficient to complete the line from Plymouth to Truro; there seems, therefore, no reason to doubt that the line will be ultimately completed—it is said in two years time. It was stated at the meeting that the company would still have in their hands from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* to complete the line from Truro to Falmouth, on which route the engineering works will be of a costly character.

Comparatively few transactions have taken place in shares during the week; after the elections it is expected there will be more business, and the last election in this county will take place on Saturday next. Most of the shares that have been sold have been at a decline in prices, simply because there are so few buyers at the present time. South Frances shares have changed hands at 320*l.* and 325*l.*; Wheal Basset, 280*l.*; North Frances, 17*l.*; Wheal Margery, 17*l.* 10s. West Basset is looking well in the ends, and shares are firm. Alfred Consols are about 22*l.*; Rosewarne, 40*l.* and 42*l.* South Garras shares have been lately advancing. At East Wheal Rose the prospects are very gloomy, and it is thought the mine will be abandoned; a call of 3*l.* per share has been made. Cargoll is raising a considerable quantity of ore. Wheal Margaret shares have been sold at from 70*l.* to 73*l.*, and tin mines continue in favour with many.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 2.—Quiet steadiness continues to be the characteristic of the Iron Trade in this district. There are complaints in some quarters of a want of orders, but most of the leading makers have a fair supply. Pigs show increasing firmness, and contracts for the present quarter are entered into at an advance upon the previous one of nearly 5s. per ton. Good qualities of hot-blast mine pigs fetch from 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5s. per ton. The demand for ironstone is active, and previous prices fully maintained.

The demand for Coal, as the season advances, naturally falls off, and a reduction of 1s. has been declared by some large producers, and will probably be general.

In the general trades of the district considerable flatness prevails, but it is thought by many to be ascribable only to temporary causes. The rise in the price of metals, by unsettling prices, as a matter of course, leads buyers to restrict their orders as far as possible until they are more satisfied of the maintenance of present prices. The occurrence of the general elections throughout the kingdom has no doubt some influence in keeping back home orders.

An impression very generally prevails that the price of copper will experience a slight fall shortly, but no such expectation is entertained respecting tin, the demand for which increases so rapidly, while the sources of supply are extremely limited.

The election for this division of the county has resulted in the return of Mr. W. O. Foster; Mr. W. Mathews, the other ironmaster proposed, having retired in favour of Mr. H. W. Foley, son of the Member for East Worcestershire. Mr. Foster's speech on the day of the election, at Lichfield, on Tuesday, was a very sensible address, and he will do credit to the mercantile interests of this country, which he specially represents.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 2.—The reports from the district respecting the position of the Iron Trade indicate no material alteration. The demand is steady, and it is anticipated that a considerable amount of orders will be given out. The demand for home consumption is steady, and the shipments have again increased. The Scotch pig-iron is firm, and prices have a tendency upwards.

The activity in the Coal Trade which we have noticed of late, is scarcely maintained, and prices are not so well sustained.

The operations for emptying the pit at Lund Hill are conducted daily with great activity, but though upwards of a week has elapsed since the attempt was made to draw out the water, no idea can be formed with any degree of certainty as to the period when the bodies will be recovered. Before the pit was opened the water was at a height of 60 ft. 6 in., and on Wednesday it had lowered to 46 ft. 6 in., being 14 ft. lower. A great number of men are employed, and no opportunity seems to be lost to facilitate the emptying of the pit; pieces of wood have been recovered, and it is expected that the bodies may float when the water becomes lower. Preparations have been made in the event of an escape of gas, which it is thought might flow from the workings. It is believed that a number of bodies will be found at the bottom of the pit near the cupola. The total subscriptions which have been received to the present time, amount to about 8000*l.*, and we understand the Coal Masters' Association of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, &c., have it in contemplation to present 500*l.* to the same object. It is also stated that advantage will be taken of the large sum now being contributed, to establish a permanent fund for the relief of the widows of miners killed by accident, and for the education of their children. We do not entertain a sanguine opinion that such a desirable institution will be formed in every colliery district, as it ought to be, because, we believe, that in districts of large extent where there are extensive collieries, the proprietors of those works prefer to have the management or control of their own funds for the relief of the widows in their own hands. A great amount of jealousy probably would be created amongst the coalmasters, lest one should be contributing more to a society of the kind mentioned, than he could reasonably expect to receive out, and should the scheme be applied to the collier, he would reply that he was already a large contributor to the colliery club, and to other sick or provident societies, which predominate largely in our colliery districts. The fearful explosion at Lund Hill may have somewhat altered the feeling of coalmasters on this question, and, though we do not doubt that in the face of that terrible calamity an institution might be formed, we have our doubts about the possibility of forming such societies for colliery districts generally.

We have nothing of importance to notice this week respecting the Lead Mines of Derbyshire, except that notwithstanding the pressure of the money market, there seems to be no lack of enterprise for developing the mineral wealth of the county. The Chapel Dale mine, which has just been undertaken by a party connected with the Eyam mine, is expected to realise good results, should the company be enabled to overcome the water. We hear the North Derbyshire Mining Company are going on very favourably. A mine at Matlock, formerly in the hands of an individual proprietor, is about being worked by a company.

At the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, &c. meeting, at Manchester, on Tuesday, the chief inspector, Mr. Longridge

MINERAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

We have prepared the following Analysis of the Report from the Board of Trade, of the exports of articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month ending Feb. 28, 1857, as far as they apply to the production of the mines of the United Kingdom, and showing the declared value of each item sent to the different countries named, which we consider will prove of much general interest. In addition to the totals furnished, exports were made during the month of iron wire, wrought copper, brass, lead ore, and unwrought tin, to the collective value of 93,726*l.*; but the ports to which they were shipped are not given in the Government Returns, and must be classed with "other countries," under which head heavy sums are mentioned, which might have been more clearly defined. Declared value for the month ending Feb. 28:—

	United States.	East Indies.	France.	Australia.	Holland.	Hanse Towns.	Spain.	Brazil.	Sardinia.	Belgium	Denmark.	Prussia.	Canada.	West Indies	Malta.	Turkey.	Other Countries.
Coals and culm	£2,844	£ —	£49,163	£ —	£ —	£10,091	£15,926	£ —	£ —	£ —	£9695	£4917	£ —	£5491	£4878	£4600	£84,544
Hardware and cutlery	111,302	12,474	7,917	35,945	—	12,035	—	15,539	—	—	—	—	1264	—	—	—	37,335
MACHINERY:																	
Steam-engines & parts	—	15,972	10,631	4,121	589	—	15,688	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	56,952
Other sorts	—	47,255	16,776	9,764	2,772	9,239	9,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,530
METALS:																	
Iron, pig	10,208	—	34,257	—	19,685	—	—	—	—	—	—	4321	70	—	—	—	17,983
Bar, bolt, rod	178,719	75,043	19,374	26,793	9,821	13,918	—	—	—	—	—	—	1198	—	—	—	103,348
Cast	1,674	21,778	—	9,447	—	—	—	2,016	374	—	—	—	3503	—	—	—	23,648
Wrought	60,177	25,944	—	25,767	18,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1780	—	—	—	127,365
Steel, unwrought	39,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,080
Copper, bricks, pigs	—	4,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,640
Sheet, nail	17,993	39,493	39,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,432
Lead, pig, sheet	7,074	—	—	—	8,074	10,582	—	6,835	—	3,234	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,267
Tin-plates	108,563	—	—	2,641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	21,399
				3,491	—	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	447,502	241,997	177,648	117,969	59,412	57,810	40,780	24,390	15,227	9,744	9695	8538	8106	5491	4878	4600	607,081

presented his monthly report, which stated that during March 406 firms had been visited, 1093 boilers inspected (38 of these internally), and 59 engines indicated. The principal defects which have been observed in these boilers are—7 boilers dangerous from corrosion or fracture of plates; 4 dangerous from over-pressure; and 7 injured in consequence of deficiency of water, but not considered dangerous; 3 water-gauges inoperative, and 8 safety-valves out of order.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

APRIL 2.—Prices at the commencement of the week were much better, and the market had a firm appearance, but the unexpected rise in the Bank of England rate of discount has again thrown prices back, though at the rates quoted to-day the market was firm. Shares were firm in price during the week, and Mining Company's shares were done at advanced quotations, closing in demand. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 92¼; New Three per Cents., 92⅜; Hibernian Bank, 31¾; National Bank, 34; Royal Bank, 21½; Consumers' Gas, 7⅞; Mining Company of Ireland, 16½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 30; Cork and Bandon, 10¼; Dublin and Wicklow, 6¼; Great Southern and Western, 105¾; Irish South Eastern, 7¾; Killarney Junction, 10½; Midland Great Western, 50⅞ ex div. Waterford and Limerick, 23¼.

The mines and machinery of the Lackamore Mining Company (the particulars of which appeared in last week's Journal) were sold on Thursday to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, for 980*l.*

The official arrangements in connection with the meeting of the British Association at Dublin have just been completed. The meeting will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 26, and last for eight days. The opening and closing general meetings, and two evening meetings for lectures, will be held in the Round Room of the Mansion House. There will also be an evening meeting at the Royal Dublin Society House, and another at the Royal Irish Academy, when an opportunity will be afforded for general conversation among the members.—The Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D, will succeed Dr. Daubeney as president, and the following gentlemen have been appointed presidents of the scientific committees:—Mathematics and physics, the Rev. Dr. Robinson; chemistry and mineralogy, Dr. Apjohn; geology, Lord Talbot de Malahide; zoology and botany, including physiology, Dr. Robert Ball; ethnology and geography, the Rev. Dr. Todd; economic science and statistics, the Archbishop of Dublin; mechanical science, the Earl of Rosse.—Notices of communications intended to be read at the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the meeting, should be addressed to the secretaries of the section to which the paper relates, or to the local secretaries of the meeting, or to the assistant general secretary.

At the Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company meeting, held a few days since, a favourable report was presented—the engineer stating that, "whether as regards economy in production, or efficiency in distribution, the works are second to none in the United Kingdom." Exertions were lately made to influence the gas companies here to lower the price of gas, which is at present 5*s.* 10*d.* per 1000 cubic feet, but the Consumers' Gas Company do not intend making any reduction, and it is stated, that owing to the high rates for freight, that Newcastle coal when delivered in the company's stores will have cost 21*s.* per ton. The nett profits for the past half-year, were 4,520*l.* and after making due provision for bad and doubtful debts—wear and tear—and meter redemption out of this, a dividend of 6*l.* per cent. per annum was declared, free of income-tax.

The peculiar feature of the Railway Signal, the patent of Messrs. Gray and Dillon, and to which I referred in my last, is its extreme simplicity, and the facility with which it can be constructed or repaired if damaged. Essentially it consists of a tube which passes from one extremity of a train to the other, one end of the tube being connected with an exhausting pump, which is worked by a belt from the axle of the guard's van, and the other with the cylinder placed in a signal box on the engine, a piston plays air tight in the cylinder, which is reversed, its rod being turned down, and to this rod is attached a lever, to which its motion upward or downward in the cylinder gives a counter motion. The pump when brought into action exhausts the air from the tube and the cylinder, and the piston is forced by the atmospheric pressure up into the cylinder, and by its motion moves the lever. If the exhaust, which is produced by the action of the pump, be destroyed by the free admission of air, it is obvious that the piston will descend to its former position, and that the lever will descend with it, and it is by the adaptation of this principle that the signals are given. The lever moved by the piston is a lever of the second order, and plays in a small box about 12 in. square, having a circular aperature 4 in. in diameter in its centre. When all is at rest the lever, which we will now call the semaphore, lies across this aperature or "spectacle," one end of this semaphore is secured on the end of a cock, which is inserted into a steam pipe that rises from the boiler, and is terminated by a whistle, the piston rod is attached between this cock and the spectacle. When the exhaust is connected by the pump, the semaphore is drawn up out of the field of the spectacle, and the cock is so turned as to shut off steam; in this condition all matters remain while the train is rolling on, until the guard wishes to give a signal. The signal is given by admiting air by the opening of a common stop-cock on a branch tube, or a "two-way" cock on the train tube; the air being admitted, the exhaust is destroyed, the piston falls to the bottom of the cylinder, the semaphore, which is painted red, drops across the spectacle in the front of the driver, the steam-cock or opened, and the whistle gives its shrill and unmistakable scream of danger; then the eye and ear of the driver are caught instantaneously by the semaphore and by the whistle. This is but the rough idea of the principle on which the signal is laid. The principle is beautifully and delicately carried out by the addition of many details, as for instance, a back signal to the guard is provided for; and the pump, when the driver wishes to signal the guard, is made to ring a bell and sound a whistle; and a cock is so arranged, in other modifications, that a passenger may ring a bell and drop a semaphore in the guard's van, without signalling the driver at all, leaving it to the discretion of the guard whether he will signal the driver or not. The carriage tubes are most ingeniously coupled and arranged.

On the principle of a stuffing-box having a free passage through, so that when an accident severs the train, the couplings draw out uninjured, and a signal is given to the driver and the guard instantly by the admission of the air, and it thus becomes a self-acting signal. The tube is very small, and a few strokes of the pump produces the exhaust, so that by preconcert a code may be established between guard and driver—as the exhaust when the train is moving rapidly is instantly produced. As I stated in my last, this invention has met the approval of all the officers connected with the railway to which it has been applied, and must, ere long, meet with general adoption.

IRON.—From a return of the late Parliament, the following were the impartations of foreign iron in the year 1856:—374 tons of iron ore, 1104 tons of chromate of iron, 1867 tons of pig-iron, 51,935 tons of unwrought iron bars, 1427 tons of iron bloom, 1490 tons of old broken and old cast-iron, 1599 tons unwrought steel, and 12,144 cwts. of machinery, wrought castings, tools, and cutlery. The quantities of British iron exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1856 included 357,326 tons of pig-iron, 673,077 tons of bar-iron, 28,796 tons of bolt and rod-iron, 72,394 tons of cast-iron, 9190 tons of iron-wire, 28,146 tons of anchors and grapnels, 38,659 tons of hoops, 11,281 tons of nails, 25,969 tons of old iron for re manufacture, and 21,858 tons of unwrought steel. The quantity of British hardware exported in 1856 was 34,738 tons; declared value, 3,747,598*l.*

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 2.—In the principal articles of manufacture there is no variation of price. From the Champagne district we learn that refinery pigs remain at from 165 to 170 frs., but pigs for re-melting are a shade better—185 to 195 frs. for Nos. 1 and 2, delivered at the railway station. Castings are gradually growing into greater request, and obtain better prices, than they have done lately, which may be explained by the fact that the building season has just commenced in Paris. The following are the quotations for some of the articles mostly used:—Columns, solid and plain, 230 frs.; water shoots at Gargoyles, 250 to 275 frs.; plates, plain and figured, 205 to 210 frs.; furnace bars, 260 frs.; tuyeres, 235 to 260 frs.; clock weights, above 3 kilogrammes, 230 frs.; under that weight, 245 frs.; axle boxes, 5 kilogrammes and over that weight, 245 to 265 frs. the pair; portable furnaces, 250 to 260 frs.; dog irons, &c., 175 to 180 frs., all delivered at the nearest railway station. But, if castings are looking up, forge irons are in infinitely better condition, as you will perceive by the following quotations:—Common bar iron, 370 frs.; axles, of from 15 to to 99 kilos., 380 frs.; ditto, 100 to 150 kilos., 390 frs.; ditto, 10 to 15 kilos, 420 frs.; ditto, 3 to 10 kilos., 440 frs.; bars, 0·090 to 0·108 metre, 420 frs.; ditto, 0·018 to 0·020 metre, 390 frs.; rolls, 340 frs.; machined, No. 21, 400 frs.; ditto, No. 20, 420 frs., at any one of the Paris, Strasbourg, or Mulhausen stations. The terms are four months' credit, or 2 per cent. for cash.

Among the Paris dealers there is little or no activity, except in such articles as are required for constructional purposes; and so great are the wants of our architects and builders, that trade is here, if anything, brisk and profitable. Besides, several concessions of new railways are confidently expected, and the present orders are of sufficient importance, so that our rail makers are in high feather, although within the last two month something like 900 tons of English rails were imported. Here are our prices, several of which are only nominal:—Charcoal rolls, 340 frs.; coke rolls, 300 to 320 frs.; charcoal wire, No. 95·50 frs., with a margin of 1·50 frs. for higher numbers. Nails are expected to follow up the tariff set up by the Moselle masters, and rise 2 frs. In connection with this subject, I should mention that a new gauge has been adopted for the sake of uniformity by the manufacturers in Paris, Moselle, Doubs, Cote-d'or, and Loire, and varies by tenths of a millimetre. The scale of progression is from 5-10ths up to 16, increasing by 1-10th each; then it increases by 2-10ths up to 24; by 3-10ths up to 30; by 4-10ths up to 34; by 5 10ths up to 64; and, lastly, by 10ths up to 100.

The following are tabulated statements of the importations and exportations of the chief articles likely to interest your readers:—

Name.	Imported.	In bond.	Customs dues.	Total imported for the year.	Total dues for year.
STEEL—bars	m.q. 927	—	Fr. 39,226	m.q. 1,554	Fr. 59,629
COPPER—English	2,429	1,254	11,636	5,532	22,397
Chili	—			1,639	
Other countries	5,138			5,251	
TIN	2,200	2,109	4,850	5,771	13,884
IRON—Bars and rails	20,335	2,109	51,254	48,015	95,046
Pigs, English	60,335	103,082	365,352	125,903	734,235
Ditto, Belgian	37,788			44,493	
Other countries	8,515			13,703	
LEAD	14,072	37,553	72,759	47,587	160,746
ZINC—Zollverein	1			3	10,551
Belgium	5,096	514	6,330	11,602	
Hanseatic Towns	1,458			1,458	
Other countries	4,855			8,481	
NITRATE OF POTASS	7,456	472	8,076	17,173	19,740
NITRATE OF SODA	14,937	3,865	25,832	32,349	43,780
COAL—Belgian	1,697,255	590,243	590,243	3,017,738	1,157,690
English	877,261			1,831,762	
Zollverein	500,744			1,078,704	
Other countries	2,740			15,695	
SILVER—bar, &c.	hctg. 456,637	—	1,211	hctg. 828,437	2,151
GOLD—ditto	176,999	—	36,101	467,651	72,201

EXPORTATIONS.

Name.	Exported in Feb.	Total for year.
Machines, value	Fr. 548,556	1,179,085
Silver	hectgms. 2,357,275	4,145,560
Gold	37,616	63,089
Porcelain	m.q. 3,776	7,723
Glass	22,986	35,941

In previous communications I called the attention of your readers to the important discoveries that have recently been made of coprolites in different parts of France. Since then a factory has been set up at La Vilette, by Messrs. Molon and Thurneisen, for preparing them for agricultural purposes. The coprolites are brought thither by canal, principally from the Ardennes and the Meuse. They are first heated in a reverbatory furnace, and then plunged into water, to facilitate the grinding. Experience has since taught that the nodules may be ground up nearly as easily in their natural state as after calcination; and that by submitting them, when cold, to the action of hydrochloric acid, the phosphate of lime is dissolved out, and a sandy residiuum of no value left behind.

At the Carmaux (Toulouse) Collieries and Railway general meeting, at Paris, on March 25, the profits and dividends, settled by the decision of the meeting, for the second half of the past year (1856), show an annual revenue of nearly 7 per cent.; but the great feature of the meeting was the announcement that the railway from Albi to Toulouse would be comprised in the group conceded to the Compagnie d'Orleans, and that the Company of Carmaux would thus share its advantages without contributing to its execution. In consequence of this, the shares of 500 frs., which were subject to a call of 350 frs. for the construction of this railway, are now cleared off to 150 frs. The railway from Carmaux to Albi is completed. The contractors have used every effort to make the opening of the line coincident with the general meeting, and a telegraphic dispatch, received one hour after the breaking up of the meeting, contained the intelligence that the first carriage had made the journey from Carmaux to Albi.

MINING AND COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, MARCH 16.—Business in mining shares, for several weeks, has been unusually small. The stringency of the money market, the delay of mails from Lake Superior, and the announcement of assessments on adventures in the Portage Lake District, have combined to depress the current values of several mines. Ingot copper is held at 28¼ c., four months. The Minesota Company sold recently, for export to France, about 250 tons, at 27½ c., cash. [In our remarks of Feb. 16, the statement of machinery at Portage Lake should be—"heads of stamps 52, horse-power 139½."]

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON (CLIFF).—Shares are heavy at $230 to $240. The yield for December was 124 tons, and for January 137 tons. As the stamps are used only to a limited extent in winter, the returns show mainly the product of mass and barrel work.

MINESOTA.—This stock, since the annual meeting, has been in demand at $115 to $118, with but few sellers. The product for January was 156 tons. The annual report was read to the shareholders on the 11th inst. The following are among the interesting and very satisfactory results of 1856, compared with 1855:—

		1855.	1856.
Product of rough copper	Tons	1,434	1,859
Average product per month	"	119½	155
Percentage of yield of ingot copper		71	72½
Average price obtained per pound		27·09c.	25·67c.
Gross value		$549,876	$701,906
Cost of mining		189,780	241,749
Transportation		35,395	42,371
Smelting		22,971	34,932
All other expenses		32,787	37,589
Total cost		280,933	356,541
Nett earnings		268,943	345,365
Dividends declared: that of 1855, payable in 1856,			
and that of 1856, payable in 1857		200,000	300,000
Total surplus assets, March 1, after deducting divds.		190,751	216,413

The dividend now declared will be paid to stockholders of record of March 25, $7·50 per share April 1, and $7 50 Nov. 1. Hereafter the accounts will be made up semi-annually, and dividends paid May 1 and Nov. 1. The aggregate amount of dividends since the opening of the first shaft on the location, about nine years since, is $680,000.

ROCKLAND.—A few shares have been sold as low as $35. The yield for January, exclusive of stamp work, was 25 tons. The mine continues to improve, realising the expectations of the most sanguine stockholders.

NATIONAL.—The advance to $50, last month, was too rapid to be sustained. The stock is in demand at $40. The appearance of the mine indicates rapid improvement.

PEWABIC.—An intimation, in February, of an assessment, caused a decline of about $1 per share. The lowest price, $3·75, was touched on February 28. Since the publication of the treasurer's circular of March 3, public confidence has been restored, and the stock is in demand at $4·62. The total amount shipped in 1856 was about 196 tons, of which some 32 tons, valued at $11,925, were lost in a propeller on Lake Ontario. For this shipment, with the exception of $2000, the underwriters refuse payment, claiming, notwithstanding the total loss of vessel and cargo, that the policy attached to copper shipped in the hold, and not to copper shipped "on" or "between decks." A suit for recovery is now in progress. The present workings of the company were commenced in Oct., 1855, and exhibit the following successful result; the vein has yielded about 2700 lbs. of 60 to 65 per cent. copper per cubic fm., equal, at 25 c. for refined metal, to $400.

The whole expenditure for Oct., 1855, to March 1, 1857, less supplies and cash on hand		$42,230 60
Received from shareholders and from treasurer	$ 8,140 88	
Received from sales of copper	17,854 01 =	25,994 89
Surplus of liabilities over assets		$16,235 71

But to offset these liabilities are the claim against the underwriters for $11,925, and the proceeds of copper that may have been taken from the mine since the close of navigation. An assessment of $20,000 has been levied, payable March 25.

ISLE ROYALE.—As usual, this stock has been the most active on the list. For a year past, no mine has been the subject of more fluctuations. The very fair results of the winter of 1855-6, and the brilliant show of May and June, carried the shares in July to $19. The falling off in its products in the autumn months, and the error 30 tons minus in the result for the season, not made public till late in October, combined to depress the market price more than 60 per cent. Yet up to the close of last month, the general impression was that no more assessments would be called for. On the 16th to the 18th ult. several hundred shares were put on to the market at $6 to $7. On the 19th, an assessment of $2 per share ($21,000), payable March 25, was announced, and stock declined to $4½; it has since gradually recovered to $5 25.

DUPEE, PERKINS, AND SAYLES.

ON THE ANOMALIES PRESENTED BY ALUMINIUM.

RELATION BETWEEN THE DENSITY AND ALTERABILITY.—Hitherto the least oxidisable metals have been amongst the heaviest, such as mercury, silver, gold and platinum; nevertheless, aluminium, the density of which is only 2·56, is the least alterable of all the ordinary metals, after silver, gold, and platinum.

RELATION BETWEEN THE ATOMIC WEIGHT AND THE ALTERABILITY.—In general the metals are more alterable the lower their atomic weight; nevertheless, the atom of aluminium, the alterability of which is so small, only weighs 14, that is to say, has the lowest atomic weight of all the ordinary metals. It is the half that of iron, which is 28.

RELATION BETWEEN THE DENSITY AND THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS.—We do not know of any other body of so little density, which possesses like aluminium, the hardness, malleability, tenacity, conductibility, and sonorousness characteristic of what is called a metal.

ALUMINIUM AND THENARD'S CLASSIFICATION.—According to Sainte-Claire Deville, aluminium does not decompose water; it should therefore be ranged at least in the fourth section, according to Thenard's classification, and yet its oxide (alumina) is not reducible by hydrogen and carbon, or even by sodium or potassium. Aluminium does not decompose water, and it decomposes carbonic acid and silicic acid exactly in the same way as potassium or sodium.

WHAT RANK MUST BE ASSIGNED TO ALUMINIUM?—This metal ranks not far from silver in its action upon water and oxygen; near the alkaline metals in its action upon silicic, boracic, and carbonic acids, and near iron in its action upon the metallic oxides; in fact, it decomposes all the oxides which are decomposed by iron, except the oxide of zinc. According to this last peculiarity, aluminium would have less affinity for oxygen than iron, and would range beside iron, but below it. In considering what place aluminium should occupy in the electro-chemical series, we find that it precipitates all the metals from their chlorides up to lead and cadmium inclusive, so that it comes between cadmium and iron. To sum up, until chemistry has made further progress, we must not hope to assign aluminium an exact place in the classifications. However, as M. Sainte-Claire Deville has said, it will certainly be least out of place by the side of iron. We know, in fact, that at a high temperature iron also decomposes silicic, boracic, and carbonic acids; and if aluminium has not the same action upon oxygen and water as iron, it is, as M. Deville has also observed, because we do not know an oxide of aluminium of the formula R_2O_3, an oxide which iron always tends to produce at a high temperature. Lastly, taking into consideration the electro-chemical properties, it is still in the neighbourhood of iron that aluminium would be placed.

The remarkable properties which distinguish this metal from all others are therefore—1. Its slight density.—2. Its resistance to the actions of the oxyacids, and sulphuretted compounds, which approximates it to gold and platinum.—3. The difficulty with which it enters into alloys, a property which is not shared by the other malleable metals; for iron, zinc, lead, tin, copper, silver, gold, and platinum are capable of forming more or less malleable alloys, whilst aluminium cannot bear more that 10 per cent. of foreign metal, or enter into combination itself in greater proportion, without greatly modifying the ductility of the metal with which it is alloyed.—C. TISSIER: *Comptes Rendus.—Chemical Gazette.*

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.—Several important informations under the Coal Mining Act, laid by the Inspector for the district (Mr. H. Mackworth), were lately heard at the Blaina Petty Session, Monmouthshire, by Messrs. T. Brown, G. P. Hubbuck, and F. Levick, and the Rev. D. Rees. Six informations were laid against Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., for violations of the Act and general rules; one against Mr. Partridge, the manager of the Beaufort Works; and three against Mr. Needham, the manager of one of the Beaufort Collieries, where a fatal explosion had recently occurred. Mr. B. Fry, coroner of Somersetshire, in opening the cases on the part of the Crown said, that every other means had been exhausted of inducing proper attention, on the part of the owners and managers of the Nant-y-Glo and Beaufort Collieries, to the rules, which were passed in 1854 by a meeting of the coal masters in England, with a view to the safety of the colliers, and which had been incorporated in the present Act. Mr. Mackworth had sent four notices to Mr. Crawshay Bailey, two notices to Mr. Partridge; and two letters had been specially addressed to the former gentleman, by the Secretary of State. Of none of these had he taken any notice. According to these notices, information might be laid for 127 violations of the Act; but to adopt the least hostile course, 10 only had been preferred, and the Inspector having found that one of these violations of the general rules had been remedied, proposed at once to withdraw that information, which was No. 3, for not having signals. The other informations were for not having indicators to the engines, nor proper steam-gauges, water-gauges, and safety-valves, to the boilers, and for not providing an adequate amount of ventilation. The magistrates dismissed all the above cases against Mr. Crawshay Bailey and Mr. Partridge. The first information against William Needham, manager of the Pantyforrest level, was for not providing a proper amount of ventilation

in the No. 1 cross-heading big coal, where an explosion occurred. It was proved by a collier, Richard Preece, still in the owner's employ, that there was no current of air nor airways in this heading and the seven stalls, which opened out of it; that on the day in question there was fire-damp in one of the stalls, and a fire mark at the entrance to it; and that a cap was seen on the candle, showing the presence of fire-damp, for more than one-half the length of the heading. He told the contractor for the horses, Edwards, that the place was not fit to work in, and considered himself in danger. The colliery was a level connected with another level on the other side of the mountain, and the air along the level went by natural ventilation, changing its direction with the wind. Edwards, called for the defence, stated he did not see any cap on the candle; the air was good, and fit to work in; there was no airway from stall to stall. There was no one to look after the fire-damp whilst the men worked there. He did not understand fire-damp, not having worked in a fire-damp colliery before. Mr. Brown said the opinion of the bench was, that the colliery was sufficiently ventilated. Mr. B. Fry said, after the decision the bench had just arrived at, he would withdraw the other charges, as he had no stronger evidence than that already adduced; and if the magistrates could not convict on such evidence as he had already afforded, he was sure they would not convict on the other evidence he had to lay before them. The Inspector said, I entirely concur in Mr. Fry's opinion, that it will be useless to go on with the rest of the informations, or with any other of the violations of the Act referred to. Mr. B. Fry objected to the magistrates being colliery proprietors—three of the gentlemen on the bench having been concerned in previous proceedings, under the same Act. The magistrates said that the Inspector had twice before reported them to the Secretary of State, and taken also legal proceedings. That as he had not objected, they considered they had a right to sit. They had requested other magistrates to attend; but as they could not come, they came to oblige the Inspector, lest he might attend at the Petty Sessions, and not find the required number of magistrates. A large number of colliers present testified great interest in the proceedings of the solicitor for the prosecution.

IRON IN WILTSHIRE.—Although a considerable quantity of iron ore has been raised at Seend, near Melksham, yet but little notice has been taken of this important discovery. The ore, which consists of hematite and argillaceous iron, is quarried out of the large deposit, in which it has been found. The property is situated about 14 miles from the Radstock coal district, within an easy distance of the canal and railroad. The cost of fuel is about 6s. per ton, delivered on the spot. As the iron is quarried, no mining is required, and the expense of driving adits and sinking levels is thereby avoided. About 10,000 tons has already been raised, which has been disposed of at Wolverhampton, and to several ironmasters in Wales. It is the intention of the proprietors shortly to erect blast-furnaces, so that the ore can at once be reduced to metal in the locality. There is land available, labour is cheap, and a further extension of the works, at the same time it will be profitable to the proprietors, must be beneficial to the surrounding district.

EDUCATION IN WALES.—The want of a superior training college in the Principality has long been acknowledged. To obviate this great want, it has been proposed to take Gnoll Mansion, near the town of Neath; this is situated in the midst of a populous and rich mineral district, adjoining the South Wales Railway Station, and not far from Milford Haven, Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, and Bristol. The system of instruction is to comprise mathematics, mechanics, physic, chemistry, natural history, human history, and design; the pupil will have the opportunity of going through all these courses, and the specialities of each student will engross his attention in the final series. Resident professors, together with tutors, skilled artisans, and a medical officer, will be attached to the college. The discipline of the college will be under the management of a president, warden, and secretary. The number of students at first to be admitted is limited to 200; the course will extend for three years; the fees for each student, 200 guineas per annum. A right of nomination for each candidate between 16 and 18 years of age, subject to preliminary examination, will be issued on payment of 100 guineas. Special courses of lectures will be delivered with reference to the practical operations of mining and manufacturing industry. Holders of right of nomination will be supplied with free tickets of admission to these lectures, for their workmen and others. Fellowships will be instituted. The college is intended to be opened on Oct. 1 next, the preliminary examinations to take place in July. A number of influential noblemen and gentlemen, among whom are the Bishop of St. Davids, Earl Jersey, the Lord Lieutenant of Glamorgan, the Dean of Llandaff (Dr. Conybeare), have expressed their willingness to co-operate in the adoption of Gnoll Castle for the purposes of a practical and scientific college, and there is no doubt but that, when the merits of the object are fully known, it will receive all the support such a national undertaking deserves.

TELEGRAPHS TO INDIA.—We sincerely trust that something will really be done about telegraphic communication between England and India. The Home Government have, indeed, promised the Euphrates line pecuniary support in certain contingencies. That promise was made as long ago as last November. The prospectus of the company was issued last July, but we do not hear of operations being advanced. We are sorry to find that even the firman for laying that line is not obtained from the Porte, and though Lord Palmerston said, on March 21, in answer to a question from Mr. Bowyer, that he had no reason to suppose that the Turkish Government would not establish a system of police in Mesopotamia for the protection of the telegraph, yet such an answer is most vague and unsatisfactory. The Porte has never been able to establish its authority in that country since its existence as an empire, and it is not likely it will be able to do so in its present state of weakness. In any case the cost of such a system would fall on the shoulders of a private company; the police would have to be established through a country 1000 miles in length and several hundred in breadth, in the possession of savage independent tribes, never accustomed to obedience or check in their plundering habits. The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the same day, was explicit, that the protection of the line was entirely an affair of the company, and matter of arrangement between it and the Porte. All this is not very consoling. The Red Sea route has certainly this advantage, that it will not require these arrangements. It is to be submarine, except through Egypt, with stations every 400 to 500 miles. About the security of those stations there can be no doubt; they are to be at Suez, Kosseir, and Jiddah, which are all military stations; Aden and Kooria, which are British possessions; the few other stations are to be on the Imaum of Muskat's territory, and in every case on the sea shore, where they can be supplied and protected by a ship. The concessions for this route are, moreover, obtained, and, as complete charts and soundings exist the whole way from Suez to Kurrachee, the manufacture and laying of the cable are the only operations left. Now, each line is to begin at Alexandria and each to terminate at Kurrachee, and as the communication from one end to the other will be instantaneous on both, in that respect they are on a par, notwithstanding a saving of some 300 miles in the case of the Euphrates line; from Alexandria that line is to be submarine to Jaffa and Seleucia, subterranean through Mesopotamia, and then again submarine to Kurrachee. We are unwilling to prejudice the Euphrates line, but it is evident that that by the Red Sea can be sooner carried out, and that its cost of protection and maintenance will be very much smaller than that of a line through such a country as Mesopotamia. Also, the Red Sea line will afford, by means of its numerous stations, highly important advantages to ships coming and going along that route, which is the commercial highway to India, China, and Australia; whilst in the Persian Gulf there is only a local trade, which hardly concerns us.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—Our advices from Melbourne show that the question of railway extension throughout Victoria was absorbing much of the general attention of the colonists, for every day gave additional evidence of the inadequacy of the present means of transit, both for passengers and goods, to meet the requirements of the country. The *Melbourne Herald* of Jan. 1 makes special mention of the subject. "We need not dwell," remarks the editor of that paper, "on the vast increase in our agricultural and mineral products. Our gold now touches twelve millions sterling per annum: our agriculture would make us independent of foreign supplies, if it were not cheaper to import flour from the Black Sea, or the Mississippi, than to bring it from Bacchus Marsh, the richest district within 40 miles of Melbourne." Such, therefore, is the position of the trade between the coast and the interior, even to the limited distance of 40 miles, that intercourse by railway must be promptly established, not only to facilitate the general development of the vast resources of the colony, but to render practicable, in a commercial sense, the continuance of existing traffic throughout the different seasons of the year. On a former occasion, we alluded to the fact that the merchants at Adelaide could undersell those of Melbourne, in the winter season, at several of the gold fields, inasmuch as they could send for 10*l.* per ton, by means of the Murray River, what costs 40*l.* per ton for conveyance by land from Melbourne; and hence the necessity of Government interference in the making of the railway between the capital and Mount Alexander and the Murray River, when it was found that the parties to whom the concession had been granted were incompetent to complete it. In the same way, it is now clear that the extensive and truly productive corn lands of Victoria cannot be allowed to remain in a state of comparative inactivity, from the want, simply and solely, of cheap and regular transit from place to place, so that railway enterprise will undoubtedly meet with the warm encouragement of the Legislature and Government. It is, moreover, difficult to reconcile the extraordinary anomaly of a country producing gold to the enormous amount of twelve millions sterling per annum, yet being without the means of conveying that valuable produce to the coast by any other means than the most primitive kind. The Geelong and Ballarat, and Geelong and Melbourne Railways, in connection with each other, will in a great measure remove this defect; and no doubt other projects will be introduced to render the intercourse between the coast, the capital, and the interior, even still more, if not wholly, complete.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, the advent of which has so long been looked for, has at length issued it prospectus in Paris. Out of the total capital of, say, 45,000,000*l.* sterling, subscriptions are invited in the first instance in the various markets for 300,000,000 francs, or 12,000,000*l.* This first issue will be divided into 600,000 shares of 200 frs., or 20*l.* each. The first payment will amount to 6*l.* per share, and the shares will be issued "To bearer." The government guarantees 5 per cent. upon the capital, but in this is included provisions for a sinking fund. The president is M. A. Levschine, Russian privy councillor and senator. The vice-presidents are Baron Stieglitz and Mr. Thomas Baring. The rest of the names have previously been published.

The undertaking is to be conducted by a council of twenty members, of whom nine are to form a committee in Paris. The calls and interest are to be payable at St Petersburg, Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Berlin: 10 years are to be allowed for the completion of the whole of the lines, reckoning from the date of the concession. The concession is to last for 85 years, dating from the completion of the lines, but the Russian Government reserves to itself the right of purchasing the whole at the expiration of 30 years from the date of that document. Such are the main features of this gigantic project, the weak points of which, including the absence of definite information respecting the probable cost, have already been animadverted upon. It is stated that the allotment will take place in Paris on the 25th inst., but nothing has yet transpired relative to the intentions of the promoters of the undertaking in London.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending March 28, amounted to 409,584*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 400,535*l.*, showing an increase of 9049*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 165,732*l.*; and for the corresponding week of last year to 169,924*l.*, showing a decrease of 4192*l.*

The decrease on the Great Western amounted to 1154*l.*; on the London and Blackwall, to 108*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, to 2390*l.*; on the London and South-Western, to 2307*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 2737*l.*; total, 8696*l.* But from this must be deducted 1976*l.*, the increase on the Eastern Counties; 1071*l.* on the Great Northern; and 1457*l.* on the London and North-Western; together 4504*l.*, leaving the decrease as above, 4192*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 243,852*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 230,611*l.*; showing an increase of 13,241*l.* in the receipts of those lines, from which must be deducted 4192*l.*, the decrease on the metropolitan lines, leaving the total increase 9049*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1856, which was Easter week.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. REID, Shettleston: Safety apparatus for guarding the mouths of pits, excavations, and other openings.—G. W. SAYER, Cognac: Machinery for stopping and retarding railway trains.—W. JOHNSON, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and Glasgow: Boilers and furnaces, and in apparatus connected therewith.—R. MUSHET, Coleford: Manufacture of cast-steel.—F. S. HEMMING, Westminster: Mode of treating peat, mixed or not mixed with other vegetable or animal fibrous substances, and in the application of the same to various purposes.—T. H. HEAD, J. WRIGHT, Stockton-on-Tees: Casting railway chairs, and in the manufacture of other castings.—A. V. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Construction of water meter.—C. COWPER, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Patent Agent, (for J. M. Sigourney, Watertown, New York, U.S.): Manufacture of shot and shells for rifled ordnance.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. Bessemer has obtained two more patents, in the endeavour to perfect his process. The first, dated Aug. 19, provides for blowing in with the air solid substances, reduced to powder (which was long since patented by Martien), and also for the stirring and raking of the metal after it has been submitted to the blowing process. The chamber in which this operation (which is evidently puddling) is to be conducted is heated before the iron is thrown in, but there appears no provision for continuing the heat afterwards. If this succeeds in practice, it will be of vast importance. The second patent, dated Aug. 25, appears to be the application of the pneumatic principle to smelting from carbonaceous ore direct, whereby fuel, except that contained in the ores, is dispensed with.

HARDENING IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. G. J. Farmer, of Birmingham, has patented an invention for improvements in hardening iron and steel. Take of prussiate of potash, saltpetre, and sal ammoniac, equal parts, reduce them to powder, and thoroughly incorporate them together. Then take the article to be hardened and heat it in a furnace to a red heat, or thereabouts, and remove it from the fire. Roll it well in the mixture above-named, so as to cover it entirely. Then place it in a bath, consisting of prussiate of potash 2 ozs., saltpetre 2 ozs., and sal ammoniac 4 ozs., or about these proportions, to every gallon of cold water, and leave it there until cold, when it will be found to be so thoroughly hardened that a file will not touch it. Should it be required to reconvert the article to its original character, it can be readily done by placing it in a furnace under a tolerably strong blast. By this new process the metal will be indurated to a considerable depth, and the inventor is consequently enabled to mould or otherwise shape an article into the desired form whilst the metal is tractable and easy of manipulation; many things may, therefore, be manufactured in cast-iron, such as dies and other press or stamping tools, files, rasps, lathe chocks, and such like articles, and he is enabled to cut, plane, or finish them in any way he pleases whilst in the soft state, and after being subjected to the process herein described, they will present all the appearance of cast-steel, will be equally hard and durable, present as fine a surface, and for most practical purposes will prove as useful, while a considerable economy in cost of manufacture will be effected.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COATING SHIPS' BOTTOMS, &c.—Mr. S. Calley, of Brixham, Devon, has just specified his patent (procured per Mr. Campin, the patent agent) for "Compositions for coating or covering surfaces, particularly the bottoms of ships and vessels," composed of some or all of the following materials:—Ferruginous substances, mixed with a paint vehicle or volatile spirit, and bituminous or tarry substances, which, being properly mixed together, form a mass of sufficient fluidity that the bottoms and sides of ships and vessels (and other surfaces) can be payed or painted over, so as to protect them from the adhesion of weeds, barnacles, and so forth. "I take ferruginous substances, such as ferruginous ochres or oxides of iron—for instance, ochres from iron ore washings—dried, powdered, and sifted fine, and to this I add coal tar. The above-named substances I mix with a paint vehicle or volatile spirit, or both, as turpentine, or naphtha by preference, and form a paste, the consistence of which paste is afterwards further reduced by the addition of more turpentine, &c., so as to give the mass the same degree of fluidity as ordinary oil paints; and I then pay over the surfaces to be treated with brushes, as in ordinary house painting. The proportions which I have found to answer to form the paste abovementioned are 7 lbs. weight avoirdupois of turpentine or naphtha, or turpentine and naphtha, to 2 lbs. weight avoirdupois of coal tar, and about 15 lbs. weight avoirdupois of ochre from iron ore washings, or similar ferruginous ochres, by using every additional 4 lbs. weight of coal tar to 7 lbs. weight of turpentine, &c., about 5 lbs. extra weight of ochre from iron ore washings, or ochre, as required. These are about the proportions for hand grinding, but for power grinding more ochre could be used, as the substances could be ground drier. As I find that the different parts of the globe, and different climates that vessels trade in, render it necessary to vary the character of the compositions, I purpose, when it is required, to use still more effectual means to prevent the adhesion of seaweed, barnacles, and so forth. I make such a chemical mixture of creosote and coal tar as that it shall have considerably more effective strength—say, two-thirds more, as a bituminous or tarry substance, than the proportion of coal tar, for which I substitute it in making the above composition. Also, in order to render the composition more effective for the objects proposed, ammonia (such as is produced in the manufacture of coal tar) might be introduced to such an extent as to ensure the composition maintaining its properties. Sulphur, or sulphuric or sulphurous acid, may likewise be added, with or without ammonia, to the turpentine or coal tar, or both, with the view to ensure the composition maintaining its properties in hot climates, &c."

LIGHTING MINES, &C. WITH GAS.—Mr. A Wright, of Westminster, has invented some improvements in lighting mines and subterranean places with gas, which consist in means of giving gas a suitable pressure to cause it to descend into and supply burners situated in such places where gas is manufactured and stored in gas-holders of the usual kind. A pump or exhauster is applied to the outlet of such gas-holder, and by such means the gas is forced into a receiver, from which it is conveyed by pipes into the mine or other subterranean place. The receiver is to be of such weight that the pressure given by it is greater than the difference of weight of a column of air and a column of gas the whole depth of the mine or place, with the additional pressure necessary for the friction of pipes, and for the projection of the gas to supply the flame.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.—Mr. John Clare, jun., of Liverpool, draws attention to the fact, that if, as a general rule, iron ships, of a proper construction, and sea worthy, had been built, from their superior prowess of sailing, they would have been enabled, at the present time, to have delivered their freights of men and *materiel* on the coast of China much earlier than now will be the case when wooden vessels are employed. He asserts that, according to his plan, vessels of iron may be constructed shot-proof, and so built that leaking and sinking can be put beyond doubt. He further inculcates, that ironmasters should, if they wishe to advance the prosperity of their country, see that the iron they produce for ship-building is of the best quality. The Americans are now making rapid strides in all branches of naval architecture; and if Great Britain would retain her present pre-eminent position, her manufacturers must make such exertions as not to allow themselves to be distanced by their competitors, either in the old or new worlds.

BRIDGES AND GIRDERS.—Parts 9 and 10 (double) of Humber's "Practical Treatise on Cast and Wrought-Iron Bridges and Girders, as applied to Railways and to Buildings generally," just issued by Messrs. Spon, contain plates and descriptive letter-press of works on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (John Fowler); the Strood and Maidstone Railway (Montague Harrison); the Great Northern Railway (Joseph Cubitt); the Bute Docks Branch of the Rhymney Railway (Joseph Cubitt); the Cannock Branch of the South Staffordshire Railway (M'Lean and Stileman).

IRON MANUFACTURE.—Among other inventions, the Japanese have one "for melting iron without using any fire, casting it into a tun, done about on the inside with about ½ ft. of earth, where they keep it with continual blowing, and take it out by ladies full, to give it what form they please, much better and more artificially than the inhabitants of Liége are able to do. So that it may be said Japan may live without its neighbours, as being well furnished with all things requisite to life."

AUSTRALIA.—The clipper ship, *White Star*, arrived with advices from Melbourne to Jan. 10, and 20,000 ozs. of gold. The *Melbourne Age* of Jan. 1 states that in the previous week a larger quantity of gold had been received by escort than in any other week during the year, owing, probably, to the high price, consequent upon the increased demand for shipment. The returns from Dunolly, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Beechworth, and Ballarat, were larger than usual. New diggings were reported to have been discovered on the Buffalo. A large number of people had left the Ovens for the new gold field on the Murray. Nuggets weighing respectively 441 ozs., and 180 ozs., and 112 ozs., are reported to have been picked up at Amherst. At Dunolly one of 156 ozs. had been found. The *Melbourne Argus* of Jan. 10 states that there was an active demand for gold for shipment. The escort which arrived on the previous day brought 51,589 ozs. The *Oneida* was to leave for Southampton on the 27th; *Marco Polo* and *Royal Charter*, for Liverpool, about the 15th; *Copenhagen*, with about 50,000 ozs. of gold, 25,000 sovereigns, and *Austral*, about the 10th; *Anglesey*, Jan. 31; *Escort*, the 1st; *George Marshall*, the 7th; *Medway*, February 10; *Walmer Castle*, March 1. The amount of gold intended to be dispatched by these vessels is not stated, but some of them would have considerable quantities.

Quarterly statement of the amount of gold brought to Melbourne and Geelong by escort in 1856, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1855:—

	1855.	1856.
October	194,646	189,462
November	210,817	256,981
December	243,733	241,248
Total	649,225	687,691

—showing increase on the fourth quarter of 1856, 38,466 ozs.; increase on the year, 469,287 ozs.; and increase of nearly two millions in the produce of gold over 1855.

The total quantity of gold received by escort during the year 1856, from all the gold fields, amounted to 2,587,621 ozs. 10 dwts.; and the total quantity shipped during the same period to 3,008,281 ozs., thus showing that 420,660 ozs., or about one-seventh, must have been brought down by private hands.

From Alexandria (March 28), we learn that the *Simla* had arrived at Suez from Sydney (Feb. 11) with 85,000 ozs. of gold dust. The *Oneida* left King George's Sound (Feb. 3) with 10,000 ozs. of gold. The gold dust received by escorts in January was 14,000 ozs., against 5500 ozs. last year. The yield of gold in 1856 was 3,008,281 ozs., second only to that of the celebrated year 1852.

HANSOR'S OLEFIANT GAS COMPANY.

We some time since announced the establishment of this company, and in the *Mining Journal* of May 10 last we inserted an illustrated description, reference to which will render easy the comprehension of the system. Before proceeding to describe the apparatus by which the gas is manufactured, we may observe that the material used in its production is a combination of peat, rosin, and oil, which can be supplied to consumers in convenient packages, and at a moderate cost. The light given is extremely brilliant, and such is the quality of the gas that the burners commonly used for coal gas are totally inapplicable to the olefiant gas, it being requisite that the new gas should be discharged in a much more finely divided state than coal gas, in order that it may combine with the oxygen of the atmosphere quickly enough to ensure its perfect combustion. To effect this object a very beautiful description of burner is employed, which is somewhat similar to an Argand burner, but with much finer perforations, and a button to spread the flame, so that not a particle of gas passes off unconsumed, and the greatest possible amount of light is obtained from an extremely small quantity of gas.

The apparatus consists of a series of retorts, in which the oleaginous substances are first vaporised—a heat being employed just sufficient to effect that object—and then converted into gas at a somewhat higher temperature (about 1300° Fahr.) The small retorts in which the substances are vaporised are placed one on each side of the furnace, and the vapour as produced flows in hot volumes into the converting retort, the situation of which is above the furnace. The flues are so proportioned that the requisite heat is maintained in each retort by the single furnace, and without difficulty; each retort, however, has its own damper, and the temperature can, therefore, be regulated to the greatest nicety. After the convertion of the substances into gas has been effected, it is passed through a condenser, and thence into a gasholder, where it is retained to be used as required. A set of apparatus has been erected, and is now in use, at the Government School of Design, Brompton, and orders are in course of execution for several other establishments, so that the utility and economy of the process will be thoroughly tested, and no doubt the anticipations of the inventor will be fully realised.

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We are glad to learn, from a party who has just returned from a visit to the Kanman district, that mining matters are progressing favourably. There appears now every probability of this important district (sometimes styled the Cornwall of this colony) having its mineral resources properly developed. A number of hands are actively employed in erecting machinery at the Brewer Mine, and it is expected that the engine will be at work within three months. Arrangements are also made for erecting a steam-engine at the Wheal Friendship Mine. At the Old Kanmantoo Mine between 30 and 40 hands are actively employed; and besides the ore sampled this month for England market there are upwards of 100 tons ready for the smelting-house, which is now in course of erection at Scott's Creek, under the superintendence of Mr. Rodda.—*Adelaide Observer*, Dec. 26.

ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—A numerous meeting of scientific and medical men took place, on Tuesday last, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of inspecting Mr. E. Stevens's new process of fermenting and making bread without the use of alum, and other deleterious ingredients, commonly used by all bakers. Mr. Stevens has succeeded in making perfectly light, very sweet, easily digestive, and highly nutritious bread by the following very simple means only:—Best and choicest wheaten flour, common table or culinary salt, filtered spring water, pure country-brewed barm (about the 15th or 20th part usually used). The manufacture of bread being an important question, the meeting was held last Tuesday, to hear a lecture by Prof. Pepper on the subject. Dr. Hassall, who has for some time taken great interest in the question, exhibited a number of preparations and diagrams illustrative of the adulteration of bread. All the various processes of bread-making were exhibited from beginning to end, as well as samples of pure and adulterated bread. The examination excited the greatest interest, and we trust it will give a stimulus to the manufacture of pure bread in the metropolis, if bread is still to be called the "staff of life." Mr. Stevens deserves well of the public at large, for his exertions in bringing to perfection his manufacture of pure bread; and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the genuine quality of Mr. Stevens's bread, who has vouchers speaking in the highest terms from nearly every medical authority in the kingdom.

At the Geological Society, on April 8, Dr. Falconer, F.G.S., will read a paper on the "Species of Mastodon and Elephas found Fossil in England."

Mr. Charles Colvile, who opposed the obnoxious Rating of Mines Bill in the defunct Parliament, and who is emphatically denominated in his county the "poor miners' friend," has been re-elected for South Derbyshire.

An explosion of fire damp occurred at Mr. John Jones's Tenscone Colliery, Ettingshall, near Bilston, on Monday morning. Three men who were at work in the pit were got out alive, but one of them died just afterwards, and the other two, who are brothers, remain in a very dangerous state.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company will be held on Tuesday next.

The North British Australasian Company have announced the annual general meeting for April 21. Resolutions will be proposed for registering the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited).

HULL, APRIL 2.—There is a better feeling for railway shares, in consequence of the expectation that a strong Government in the coming session of Parliament will make all right, so far as home politics are concerned; but any rise in prices is prevented by the increasing demand for money for commercial purposes, which is a feature that requires careful watching.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

EXETER.—TO IRONFOUNDERS.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Northam to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Half Moon Hotel, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, all that well-known and old-established IRON FOUNDRY, called NORTHAM'S FOUNDRY, situate in the Commercial-road, St. Mary Steps, Exeter, with the DWELLING-HOUSE and FOUR COTTAGES adjoining, STOCK-IN-TRADE, IMPLEMENTS, and MACHINERY in and about the premises, a POLICY OF ASSURANCE for £600, together with the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS.

The foundry and buildings are held for the residue of a term of 97 years, from the 20th day of June, 1821, determinable on the death of a life aged 48 years or thereabouts (on which the above policy is effected), subject to the yearly rent of £20. The iron and brass foundry business has been upwards of 50 years carried on here by the late Mr. Northam, and now offers a good opportunity to persons engaged in the trade. There is a good and steady business, capable of great extension, and the foundry is in one of the best situations in Exeter. If not sold in one lot, the property will be divided.—Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. TUCKER, at the foundry; of the auctioneers, Paris-street; or Messrs. PAUL and JAMES, solicitors and proctor The Close, Exeter.—March 19, 1857.

ROSELAND VALE IRON FOUNDRY, MENHENIOT, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, for the residue of a term of 2000 years, or (if not sold) TO BE LET for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years from the 1st day of June next, the ROSELAND VALE IRON FOUNDRY, situate near Liskeard, comprising a HAMMER MILL, FOUNDRY, SMITHERY, PATTERN SHOP, and other conveniences, STOREHOUSES, OFFICES and STABLES, &c., within a spacious enclosed yard, and about half an acre of land, at present used as a garden, and having the advantage of a large stream of water.

The rich and prosperous mines of Menheniot, St. Cleer, and St. Ive, are in the immediate neighbourhood. The foundry and works are at present in the possession of Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co. (as tenants), whose term expires on 1st June next.

For viewing the premises, apply to Mr. HENRY RICE, surveyor, Liskeard; and for further particulars, to Mr. CHILDS, solicitor, Liskeard, to whom tenders should be sent by such persons as may be desirous of becoming tenants for a term of years, at an annual rent, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Dated Liskeard, April 1, 1857.

North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

FOUR VOLUMES of the TRANSACTIONS of this SOCIETY are NOW READY, and comprise a series of most important and highly valuable papers, read by Members of the Institute; illustrated with Lithographed Plans, Diagrams, Sections, &c.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

VOL. I.—Ventilation by the Steam-Jet; by James A. Longridge.—Experiments on the Relative Value of the Furnace and Steam-Jet; by Nich. Wood, F.G.S.—Address on the same subject; by Wm. Armstrong, jun.—Furnace and Steam-Jet Ventilation Compared; by Wm. Barkus, Thos. J. Taylor, and M. B. Robson.—Ventilation and Gases of Coal Mines; by Wm. Barkus.—Proofs of the Subsistence of Fire-Damp in a state of high tension *in situ*; by Thos. J. Taylor.—Safety-Lamps; by Nich. Wood, F.G.S., and T. Y. Hall.

VOL. II.—Colliery Workings and Safety-Lamps; by T. Y. Hall.—Comparative Facilities for Ventilating Dip and Rise Workings; by G. C. Greenwell.—Choke-Damp, and the Means of Counteracting its Effects; by James A. Longridge.—Kind's Improvements in Boring; Waring's Coal Cutting Machine; Water as a Ventilating Power; by Herbert Mackworth.—Penetrating Dangerous Gases; Extent and Probable Duration of the Northern Coal Field; by T. Y. Hall.—Mines and Mining in the North Staffordshire Coal Field; by John Hedley.—East Somerset Coal Field; by G. C. Greenwell.

VOL. III.—Analyses of Rocks of the Coal Formation; by Hugh Taylor.—Practice with Gas at Blowers; by P. S. Reid.—Coal Districts of Erekli and Rodosto (Ottoman Empire); by H. G. Longridge.—Theory of the Ventilation of Coal Mines; by J. J. Atkinson.—Conveyance of Coal underground in Coal Mines; by Nich. Wood, F.G.S.

VOL. IV.—Contraction of Upcast Shafts; by T. J. Taylor.—Mining College at Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Boiler Explosions; by Matthias Dunn.—Coal Measures of Styria; Coal and Iron Production of the United States of America; by Thos. Y. Hall.—Effect produced upon Beds of Coal by working away the over or underlying Seams; by George Elliott.—Relative Position of Upcast Shafts, and the Loss of Temperature therein; by James A. Longridge.—Working of Thin Seams of Coal; by G. C. Greenwell.—Mining Surveys; by Arthur Beaulands.—Chalybeate Mine Waters of Northumberland and Durham; by Wm. Armstrong, jun.—The Coal Production of Belgium and France compared with that of England and Scotland; by M. Dunn.

London: Published for the Institution at the *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, where the volumes can be had, together or separate.

SILKSTONE COAL.—TO BE LET, a FIELD of SILKSTONE COAL, comprising about 500 acres, adjoining the Midland Railway. The seam is situate at a moderate depth, and is fully proved. Terms can be made with the owner to sink a shaft and lay dry the coal. The superior quality of the Silkstone coal for domestic purposes is now fully acknowledged by all parties.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. D. JEFFCOCK, Bank-street, Sheffield.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.
A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete. J. J. GUMMOE.
St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a QUANTITY of NATIVE SULPHATE, or CARBONATE STRONTIA.—Apply to Mr. JONES, manufacturing chemist, Stoke-upon-Trent.

TREWANE UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on the mines, in the parish of St. Kew, Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 15th April next, at Noon.
Redruth, March 30, 1857. WM. RICHARDS, Purser.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, to dissolve the company, and to sell the mine, machinery, plant, &c., in accordance with a resolution passed at the Adjourned Meeting of the shareholders, held on Thursday, the 26th inst. By order of the Board,
37, Old Broad-street, March 27, 1857. W. NICHOLSON, Sec.

THE WELLINGTON COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of
Receiving the accounts, and reports of the directors and auditors, for the year ending 31st December last.
To elect two directors, in the place of Osmond De Beauvoir Priaulx, Esq., and Charles Morrison, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year; Joseph George, Esq., is eligible, and offers himself for re-election. And for the general business authorised by the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, JOHN WARMINGTON, Sec.
London, March 28, 1857.

WHEAL UNY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers in this mine will be HELD at the office of the association, 69, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely; and that, immediately after the business of the Quarterly General Meeting has been transacted, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD, at the same place, to consider the propriety of altering and amending the 10th Rule of the Cost-book of this mine, by adding thereto the words following, that is to say:—
"That in future no transfer of shares in this mine shall be recognised by the adventurers until the party disposing of his interest, or any part thereof, shall have delivered the certificate of his holding to the secretary."
By order of the Committee, JAMES HUTT, Sec.
69, Lombard-street, April 1, 1857.

WHEAL MARSHALL.—This sett is situated, immediately in the Caradon district, to the west of West Caradon, and Craddock Moor, and is so extensive as to include within its boundaries all the group of lodes that are known as constituting the several Mines of South Caradon, West Caradon, Craddock Moor, and Gonomena. It is held under a lease for 21 years, 18 of which are unexpired, at 1-15th dues, and a rental of £50 per annum, to be deducted from the royalties. The sett has been worked by a limited number of adventurers, who have expended about £5000, in driving an adit northwards into the hill 160 fms. long, in the course of which driving eleven lodes have been intersected. A sump shaft has been sunk 33 fms. between the adit, and 52 fms. from the surface. A large and unfailing stream of water has been brought home; a water-wheel, 30 feet in diameter, 7½ feet abreast, has been erected, which is sufficient to carry the mine down 160 fms.; 60 fms. of pitwork, all complete, capstan, and rope, and shears, are also on the mine. A second water-wheel is erected, 20 ft. diameter, 5 ft. abreast, with drawing machine attached, with kibbles, flat rope, &c., all in good working order, and sufficient to carry the works to a considerable extent.
It is now proposed to sink the shaft to 40 fms., the cost of which is about £16 per fm., and then to drive a cross-course at that level to intersect the lodes. It is at this depth the mines in this district have been found productive.
The mine is divided into 5120 shares, 2180 of which are held by the company, which they offer to the public at £1 a share; 5s. to be paid on application, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 5s., at intervals of not less than three months between each call.
The money to be employed in developing the mine, in accordance with the foregoing plan.
Application, with a remittance, must be made to the purser, Mr. HENRY WILLS, George-street, Plymouth, who will have pleasure in giving further information upon the subject.

WHEAL MARSHALL, ST. CLEER.

Dean Villas, Liskeard, March 5, 1857.—DEAR SIR: In reporting on this very extensive mining property, I beg to observe that the sett is situated to the west of the well known Caradon Mines, in the same range of granite hills, and possesses all the several lodes making the Caradon group, eleven of which have already been intersected by driving an adit into the hill within the distance of 160 fms. It also possesses a large and well defined cross-course, which greatly facilitates the intersecting these lodes, and by which you have the advantage of developing the mine at a comparatively little expense. The operations in addition to driving the adit north, consists of sinking an engine-shaft, which is now about 33 fathoms below the adit level, and it is proposed to sink to the 40 fm. level before driving across to intersect the lodes; this sinking will occupy about three months longer, and then it is proposed to drive a cross-cut north and south to intersect the eleven lodes already seen in the adit, and also others lodes to the north, which are known to exist in that direction beyond the present end of the adit. The characters of the lodes, cross-course, and granite, are exactly similar to those found so productive in the Caradon mines, and there is every reason to expect that your labours here will be crowned with similar success. The mine is well found in machinery, having two good water-wheels, one for pumping, 30 ft. diameter by 7½ abreast, and one 20 ft. diameter by 5 ft. abreast, with drawing machine attached. Sixty fathoms of pitwork are also on the mine, with capstan, rope, shears, &c., all complete, and a never failing supply of water equal to proving the mine to a great depth. On the whole, the prospects and position of this mine are such that they only require to be made known to be duly appreciated.
Henry Wills, Esq., Plymouth. ROBERT DUNSTAN.

South Frances, March 9, 1857.—SIR: In compliance with your request, I have carefully inspected the Wheal Marshall Mine and sett, and beg to submit my report as follows:—The sett is about ¾ of a mile square, situated in the granite range of the Caradon district, lying about 1½ mile west of the West Caradon Mines, and embraces the same lodes, as also the lodes of Wheal Agar, South Caradon, and Gonomena Mines. The adit, which is taken up from the south side of the hill, (about 80 fathoms from the south boundary) is driven 160 fms. north on a very regular and well defined cross-course in which eleven lodes, or branches have been cut—some of these are seen only a few fathoms below surface, and being in the cross-course are unsettled; three or four of the most northerly, (under a back of about 25 fms.), are better defined, and of a promising character, composed of fluor-spar, chlorite, and mundic. I would advise the driving of the adit end, by two men and two boys, as the principal part of your sett is still to the north, in which there must be several lodes that can be intersected at an easy expense, at the depth of 30 to 35 fms. This would drain the surface water, and be a guide for your future operations. The engine-shaft which is on No. 6 lode, and also in the cross-course, is down 33 fms. under adit, or about 50 fms. below surface, and is in course of sinking by nine men, at £16 per fm., to complete the lift to the 40, which will be accomplished in three months from this date. I would strongly recommend sinking the shaft to the 50 fm. level, before cross-cutting to the lodes. This I think would be a fair depth, and in my opinion likely to find them productive. The machinery on the mine consists of a 30 ft. water-wheel, 7 ft. abreast, (with balance bobs, rods, &c., complete for pumping), which is worked by a never-failing stream that has been brought into the mine at great expense, and a water-whim, calculated to draw all the stuff off the mine, for a considerable time to come, worked by the same stream. These machines are well placed, and in good condition, as well as smiths' and carpenters' shops and other plant. Looking at the locality of the sett, being in the same stratum of granite, and embracing most of the lodes in the Caradon district, all of which can be explored at an easy expense, having sufficient water power to give the mine an effectual trial, the result of which, in my opinion, would be remunerative to the adventurers. WILLIAM PASCOE.
Henry Wills, Esq.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity
Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—
Accounts systematically and closely made up.
Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
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MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING (both English and Foreign), RAILWAY, and every description of SECURITIES; and are in a position to BUY and SELL at the market price of the day.
The present favourable opportunity to capitalists command especial attention to mines, which are paying continuous dividends of from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character, judiciously selected, frequently rising in value 50 per cent., and upwards.
WANTED.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Hingston Down, Great Wheal Vor, Rhoswydol, Providence, South Bog, South Caradon, South Wh. Frances, Wh. Trelawny, Mary Ann, West Nant-y-Mwyn.
FOR SALE.—Bedford Consols, Drake Walls, Dyfngwm, Elijah and Wentworth, Calstock Consols, Craddock Moor, East Russell, Gawton, Lady Bertha, Wh. Edward, West Russell, West Caradon. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

COATING THE INTERIOR OF CAST-IRON PIPES.—The COMMISSIONERS of the BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS invite PROPOSALS (reserving the right to accept or not) for COATING the INTERIORS of the CAST-IRON PIPES about to be laid there with some permanent wash or cement, which will prevent oxidation or the formation of tubercles. The pipes to be laid are of 36 in., 30 in., 20 in., 12 in., 8 in., and 6 in. diameters, and amount to 120 miles in the aggregate; each pipe is 9 ft. in length.—Address proposals, until the 20th April next, to JAS. P. KIERWOOD, at the Office of the Works, Brooklyn, State of New York, U.S. By order of the Water Commissioners.

TO IRONMASTERS, PROPRIETORS OF FORGES, IRON-WORKS, &c.—A respectable PRACTICAL IRON MANUFACTURER, acquainted with engineering, and management of extensive forges, foundries, and the practical conducting of men in ironworks generally, wishes to ENGAGE with a party requiring CONFIDENTIAL PRACTICAL AID. Most satisfactory references given as to ability, moral integrity, &c. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "W. F.," care of Cooper and Co., 33, Union-street, Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS.—A PERSON who has for several years been GENERAL MANAGER of IRONWORKS in the North of England is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Thoroughly understands the construction of blast furnaces, and the smelting of hematite ores, clay ironstones, and the Cleveland ironstone; and could undertake the superintendence of a forge and mill; and, if necessary, the entire superintendence of the counting-house and mercantile department. First-class references.—Address, "S. B.," care of Messrs. Lawes and Glynn, solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—April, 1857.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—Mr. GEORGE SMITH, who has had 20 years' practice as manager of slate quarries, opening new ones, superintending the working of all descriptions of slates and slabs to all the purposes for which they are used, also inspecting and reporting upon old quarries; is also acquainted with the quality and colour of all the principal slate veins in North Wales, having worked at Bangor and Carnarvon, and for the last eight years at Brynreglwyn, near Machynlleth, having opened and brought the quarry into profitable working order, now proposes to resign, and should be most happy to MEET with an APPOINTMENT elsewhere. Unexceptionable reference will be given by his present employers, and testimonials produced for the last 20 years.—Address, Mr. G. SMITH, slate quarry agent, care of Mr. Hunt, Towyn, Merioneth, North Wales.
P.S. No objection to either England, Ireland, or Wales.

GNOLL COLLEGE (SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL).—RESIDENT PROFESSORS WANTED for the following CHAIRS:—Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Human History, Design. Salary £500 per annum.—Prospectus forwarded on application to WM. BULLOCK WEBSTER, Esq., Gnoll Castle, Neath, South Wales.

DIALLING AND MAPPING OF MINES.—W. GULLEY begs to thank his friends for their favours for so many years bestowed, and to inform them he has been confined to one company for nearly two years, but is now at liberty to TREAT with any gentleman for the DIALLING and MAPPING any MINE or MINING PROPERTY; and would, at the same time, beg to call the attention of pursers and managers of mines to his POCKET PLANS and SECTIONS OF MINES, showing the surface and underground workings, which have been admired and prized by all who have seen them. They would be found invaluable to the secretary, manager, purser, &c., as a reference at all times to what is doing at the mines.
W. GULLEY would engage to LITHOGRAPH for any manager or purser any number of copies, so that the lord, his toller, or any shareholder, could be supplied with a copy, to be filled as the mine progressed.
W. GULLEY gives INSTRUCTIONS in the HUMID ASSAYS OF GOLD, PLATINA, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, MANGANESE, &c., which would be found very advantageous to mine agents at home, but more particularly to persons about to go abroad, as it can be learned in a few lessons.
Beerferris, Tavistock, Devon, March 23, 1857.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.
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RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

THOS. GEMMELL AND CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, WORKS, FIRHILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.
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GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.
ISAAC NAYLER, Dibdale, near Dudley.
J. WADDINGTON, 109, Millgate, Wigan.
THOMAS REID, 33, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.
G. F. MUNTZ, jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.:—

The London and North-Western Comp.	The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company.
The Midland Company.	The Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at home and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the leading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.
G. F. MUNTZ, jun., takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.
GEO. RICHARDSON and Co., Agents, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

GLANYRAFON COAL MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the GLANYRAFON COAL MINE, situate at Mold, in the county of Flint, North Wales, was DISSOLVED at a Special General Meeting of shareholders thereof, held for that purpose, on the 20th day of March inst., at Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster; and that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the said shareholders will be HELD at the house of Mr. Edward Griffiths, at the Grapes Inn, in Lime-street, in Liverpool aforesaid, on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at Eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of confirming such dissolution.
ISAAC ATHERTON, 30, North John-street, Liverpool.
Dated this 23d day of March, 1857.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share has been declared on the paid-up shares of the company, and that the same will be PAID on Saturday, the 25th April next; and the Transfer-books of the company will be closed for such dividend on the 11th, and re-opened on the 27th April.
By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.
5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street. Dated March 31, 1857.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS of this association WILL CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of April next, and RE-OPEN the day after the General Meeting in May, of which due notice will be given. By order, J. G. DAVY, Sec.
Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, March 30, 1857.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Cause of ROBERT SHEPPARD, on behalf of himself and all other the shareholders in the partnership or association called the NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, hereinafter mentioned, except the defendant hereinafter named plaintiff, and EDWARD OXENFORD, defendant, ALL PERSONS BEING or CLAIMING to be SHAREHOLDERS in the Partnership or Association called the NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, are by their solicitors, on or before the 15th day of April, 1857, to COME IN and ESTABLISH THEIR CLAIMS at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, at No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.—Monday, the 20th day of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk,
HUGHES, KEARSEY, MASTERMAN, AND HUGHES,
17, Bucklersbury, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1857.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Cause of ROBERT SHEPPARD, on behalf of himself and all other the shareholders in the partnership or association called the NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, hereinafter mentioned, except the defendant hereinafter named plaintiff, and EDWARD OXENFORD, defendant, the CREDITORS of the partnership or association called the NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 15th day of April, 1857, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, at No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Monday, the 20th day of April, 1857, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
HY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
HUGHES, KEARSEY, MASTERMAN, AND HUGHES,
17, Bucklersbury, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1857.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and accounts of the company's affairs, and of electing the committee of management for the ensuing year.
And notice is hereby further given, that at this meeting the expediency of applying, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, for registration of the company, with limited liability, will be taken into consideration.
And notice is hereby further given, that at this meeting a motion, or a series of resolutions for registering the company, with limited liability, under the above Act, and for altering the present contract of copartnery so as to form regulations of the company, will be made and laid upon the table, to be sanctioned at a subsequent special general meeting in terms of the said contract of copartnery.
Copies of the resolutions to be laid on the table, and of the proposed regulations, together with copies of the present contract of copartnery, will be forwarded to the shareholders prior to the meeting.
The transfer books will closed from Friday, the 10th inst., till after the meeting.
By order of the Committee, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.
6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., April 2, 1857.

In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the Cause of—MILLETT AND ANOTHER v. ANGOVE.
The CREDITORS in respect of WHEAL NELSON MINE, in the parish of Camborne, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 22d day of April next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 31, 1857.

TWYFORD STATION.
TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

MR. J. GOWER has been directed by Mr. A. W. Ritson, the extensive contractor, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the Railway Works, Twyford Station, on Tuesday, the 7th April, commencing at Eleven o'clock precisely, on account of the number and value of the lots, about FORTY HORSES, consisting of young match teams of greys, bays, browns, and chestnuts, some extraordinary tip horses, and many powerful for one-horse cart work; 60 nearly new earth wagons; timber carriages; rubbish, water, and other carts; a pile-driving engine, with two rams and three crabs; three 40 ft. derricks; quantity of guy ropes; about 100 lots of yellow pine, Memel deals and battens, and about 200 lots of other timber; temporary brick buildings, comprising smiths' and wheelwrights' shops, with their tools; stabling erection for 30 horses, with brick fronts and paving; the brick-built office, with compartments and fittings; cottage as erected; about 6000 sleepers; large quantity of 1, 2, 3, and 4 in. elm planking; 30 tons of scrap, bar, and other iron; quantity of cart and wagon wheels and axles, &c.; which have been employed in making the Twyford and Henley Branch of the Great Western Railway. Sold in consequence of the same being now completed.
On view two days prior. Catalogues had at the Catherine Wheel Inn, Henley; Broadface Inn, Reading; Bear Hotel, Maidenhead; on the Works, Twyford Station, Great Western Railway; and of Mr. J. GOWER, auctioneer and valuer, Repository, Barbican.

SURPLUS COLLIERY PLANT, VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, THE WHOLE OF THE APPARATUS APPERTAINING TO A SAW MILL, &c.

MR. W. PEARSON has received instructions from the Kirkless Hall Coal Company, TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, April 8, 1857, to commence punctually at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Hindley Branch of their Collieries, situate nearly close to the Hindley Station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, valuable STEAM ENGINES, COLLIERY PLANT, &c.; including—
One first-class CONDENSING BEAM-ENGINE, made by the Low Moor Company, cylinder 42 in. diameter, stroke 7 ft. 6 in., wrought-iron shaft, equilibrium valves, &c.—it is capable of working to 100-horse power; the excellent Ashlar stone pillars belonging to the engine; a horizontal steam engine, cylinder 11 in. diameter, stroke 2 ft. 8 in., with wrought-iron fly-wheel, shaft, and connecting rod; the engine bed of English oak and pitch pine; a wagon boiler, 10 ft. long, 6 ft. deep, and 6 ft. wide; an upright frame saw, with 11 saws belonging to it, together with the gearing, L-legs, pendulum, wrought-iron connecting rod, and the whole of the excellent wood framework and well fitted up apparatus belonging to it; a very compact circular saw, with the gearing, travelling table, wrought-iron counter-shaft, and two driving pulleys, all in good working order, and quite equal to new; a ram set of stocks, comprising plunger, plunger-pole, double slack-piece, chamber air-vessel, and a windbore, capable of working to a 6 ft. stroke, in good working order; the greater part of a hand capstan, in good condition, including centre, with cast-iron arm-box, eight arms, one side and foot piece; a very good wood shed, with a pair of folding doors, and one large door, 37 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and extreme height 10 ft. 6 in.; a large wood shed, used as an iron and grease store, length 39 ft., 18 ft. wide, and extreme height 12 ft. 9 in.; a capital wood shed, for the saw mill, 47 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 15 ft. 6 in. extreme height; a quantity of crab tackle; slack and bucket pieces, windbores, a double L-leg, &c.
Catalogues, containing full particulars, are now ready, and may be had at the place of sale; at 33, Standishgate, Wigan; or at the auctioneer's offices, Essex-street, next the Bank of England, King-street, Manchester.

GREAT IRON SALE AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, ENGLAND.
TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN IRON MERCHANTS, IRONFOUNDERS, CHAIN AND ANCHOR MAKERS, BOILER BUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, COLLIERY OWNERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour of being commissioned by the Derwent Iron Company (prior to their disposing of the extensive and valuable property known as the Bishopwearmouth Iron-Works) TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, 1857, the large and varied STOCK IN TRADE, including 1200 tons of NEW MERCHANT IRON, consisting of round iron, from 4 to 1½ in.; square iron, from 4 to 2 in.; flat bar iron, from 9 in. broad to 1 in.; angle iron; half-round iron, 1½ in.; convex iron, 3 in. to 1½; sash-bar iron, various; nail rods of all descriptions; hoop iron, &c.
Also, 100 tons of new malleable iron rails, 65, 68, and 75 lbs. to the yard; new bridge-rails, 4, 6, and 12 ft. long, and 22 lbs. to the yard; new 52 lbs. railway-chairs; and 20 tons of new boiler-plate, of all useful sizes, and second-hand rails of various sizes.
Also, 400 tons of best scrap iron, forged billets and blooms, forge-uses, &c.
Also, parts of NEW STEAM ENGINES, of from 32 to 4 in. cylinder, large boring-machine, a capital punching machine, several steam-boilers, numerous malleable and cast-iron shafts, travelling Goliah-crane, boiler-crane, iron ballast waggons, boiler-moulds, patent weighing machines, by Pooley and others, steel-yards, portable winches, ships' winches, wood and iron blocks, jack screws, sheers for iron, portable fan-blast, large screw bolts with nuts, washers, second-hand files and old steel, fire-bricks, new grindstones, old and new ropes, smiths' iron hearths, and smiths' tools of all descriptions; bellows, anvils, vices, swages, rod tools, mandrills, &c., many useful machinery-patterns; a considerable quantity of new and old timber, scantlings, second-hand chains; wagons, carts, bogies, and wheelbarrows; and other useful and valuable effects, which will be duly set forth in Catalogues, which will be issued on Thursday next, the 2d of April, and may be then had on application to the Derwent Iron Company, Bishopwearmouth; Messrs. MOUNSEY, JANSEN, and Co., Grey-street, Newcastle; GEORGE FORSTER, Esq., Consett Iron-Works, Durham; Messrs. G. B. FOSS and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London; ALEXANDER TOMLIE, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to GEORGE HARDCASTLE, the Sunderland Sale Offices.
The sales to commence, each day, at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute. Luncheon for purchasers at Twelve; and sales resumed at One o'clock.
Sunderland Sale Offices, March 26, 1857.

EXCELLENT MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at GREAT ROUGH TOR CONSOLS, situate about four miles from Camelford, Cornwall, the following very excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—viz., An excellent 24 in. cylinder AIR MACHINE, complete, and nearly new; water-wheel, 18 ft. diam., 2 ft. abreast, with crusher, complete, and drawing machine, attached; one turning lathe, complete, with tools.

14 9 ft. 17 in. pumps.	1 12 ft. 8 in. working.
1 17 in. plunger-pole.	17 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.
1 9 ft. 13 in. pump.	2 4½ ft. 7 in. matchings.
1 6 ft. 13 in. pump.	3 9 ft. 7 in. windbores.
1 12 ft. 12 in. working.	2 10 ft. 6 in. workings.
2 6 ft. 12 in. doorpieces and doors.	2 3 ft. 6 in. doorpieces, doors & seatings.
1 9 ft. 12 in. windbore.	220 fms. 2¼ in. flat-rods, complete, with pulleys and stands.
1 9 ft. 12 in. working.	
1 12 in. plunger-pole.	60 fms. ⅞ in. capstan-chain.
1 12 in. pole-case, stuffing-box & gland.	10 fms. 1½ in. bucket-rods.
1 12 in. H-piece, with seatings.	50 fms. 9 in. main rods.
11 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.	140 fms. casings and dividings.
1 6 ft. 11 in. pump.	100 fms. ladders.
1 11 in. matching.	30 fms. 7 in. main rods.
1 6 ft. 10 in. pump.	10 fms. 2 in. bucket-rods.
2 12 ft. 10 in. workings.	20 fms. 1¼ in. flat-rods.
2 9 ft. 10 in. workings.	150 fms. wood air-pipes, and 11 tons of iron ditto.
4 9 ft. 10 in. windbores.	
1 6 ft. 10 in. windbore, flat-bottom.	34 fms. 12 in. launders.
2 6 ft. 10 in. doorpieces.	18 fms. 3 ft. launders.
1 5 ft. 10 in. doorpiece.	10 fms. 2¼ in. round iron.

Capstan and shears; 2 horse-whims and poppet-heads, complete; shaft bob, complete; V-bob, complete; obtuse angle bob, complete; 2 horizontal bobs, complete; travelling bob; staples and glands; bolts and bars; flange pins and pump rings; 2 excellent beams, scales, and weights; 3 small ditto; 6 large shieves; 14 whim pulley rolls and stands; collar launders; a quantity of new oak, yellow pine, and Norway timber; a quantity of old timber in plank, &c.; cisterns; air machine; 2 oak whim axles; water-wheel oak axle, with centre pieces, saddles and cranks, complete; 32 in. smiths' bellows; 2 anvils; 32 iron joints for flat-rods; new and old iron; 2 carpenters' benches; bell and stand; wheelbarrows; flat and round rope; leather; powder; safety-fuse; red, white, and sheet lead; pitch; patent cartridges; gasket; hilts; lot of old brass, and sundry other things. Also, a superior lot of instruments, &c., consisting of a 6 in. theodolite, dial complete, pentagraph, box of mathematical instruments, a box of paints, letter-press, an iron safe, cash-box, a cooking apparatus, 5 kitchen grates, &c.
The whole of the above will be found of excellent quality, and well deserving the attention of mine proprietors and others.
The lots being very numerous, the sale will commence at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Refreshments will be provided.
Dated Imperial Fire and Life and National Live Stock Insurance Offices,
St. Austell, April 1, 1857.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, in Chester, subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, the INTEREST of the GLANYRAFON COAL MINE COMPANY of and in the MINES, SEAMS, VEINS, PITS, COURSES, and BEDS of COAL, CANNEL, SLACK, and IRONSTONE, which may be opened or discovered under all those fields or parcels of land situate on the south-south-east and south-west of the town of Mold, in the county of Flint, and contiguous thereto; bounded on the north by the turnpike-road leading from Chester to Ruthin, and land belonging to David Hughes, Esq.; on the south by lands belonging to Phillip Cooke and Thomas Peers Williams, Esqrs.; on the east by the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and on the west by lands belonging to Samuel H. Thompson, Esq.; the whole of which contain 107 acres of land, statute measure, or thereabouts.
Together with the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the said Glanyrafon Coal Mine, situate as above, comprising ONE DIRECT-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING-ENGINE, 45 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with three high-pressure boilers, with hemispherical ends; 1 vertical condensing-engine, 26 in. cylinder, with crank, 5 ft. stroke, with two low-pressure boilers, with hemispherical ends, with pumping and winding-gear; a large quantity of ropes; boring rods and boring implements; carpenters' and smiths' tools; counting-house furniture; together with sundry other fixtures, materials, stores, &c., too numerous to mention.
The mine is held for the residue of a term of 21 years, granted by an indenture of lease dated the 31st day of May, 1854, subject to the terms and conditions therein expressed, and is now offered with the above machinery, &c., for unreserved sale for the residue of the said term, subject as aforesaid, and subject to an agreement or alleged agreement for a sub-lease of part of the lands demised for the residue of the said term to Mr. Edward Walkinshaw.
For catalogues and permission to view, apply to the manager, Mr. J. W. HAWKINS, on the mine; or at the office of the company, 30, Chapel-street, Liverpool; and to inspect the lease, to Mr. ISAAC ATHERTON, solicitor, 30, North John-street, Liverpool.

COLLIERIES IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Causes of MUSHET *v.* CLIFFE AND OTHERS, and BAILEY AND OTHERS *v.* MUSHET AND OTHERS, with the approbation of Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, the Judge to whose Court the said causes are attached, at the Bear Inn, at Newnham, in the County of Gloucester, by Mr. CHAS. BURTON, the person appointed by the said Judge for that purpose, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1857, at Two o'clock:—

TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the COLLIERIES of the late Mr. Mushet, situate in the Forest of Dean, about 1¼ mile from Coleford, and about six miles from Lydney, known as BIXSLADE, HOWLER SLADE, and OLD FURNACE COLLIERIES, galed to the Coleford High Delf Vein. The three openings to these collieries now in use are connected with the Severn and Wye Railway. The Howler Slade and Old Furnace Collieries adjoin the turnpike-road from Coleford to Newnham; the Bixslade Colliery is about a mile from them. The three collieries are, and have been for a long time, in work, and have produced above 85,000 tons of coal in the two years to Michaelmas last; they are worked by a receiver appointed by the Court of Chancery. The unexhausted area of coal in the Bixslade and Howler Slade Collieries was estimated by an engineer to have been 116 acres at the death of the late Mr. Mushet in 1847; and the Old Furnace Colliery 198 acres. These collieries are held by Crown leases for terms of 500 years, at almost nominal rents, and royalties to the Crown of 2d. per ton.

Together with TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of the PLANT and ROLLING STOCK belonging to the collieries.

Also, TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of FREEHOLD BRICK-YARD of the late Mr. Mushet, about two miles from the collieries.

Also, TWO UNDIVIDED (9th) PARTS of a FREEHOLD COTTAGE, with barn, stable, and 4 acres of land, at Lane-end, near Coleford, in the occupation of T. Bennett.

Particulars and conditions of sale to be had in London at the office of Messrs. J. and W. MEYMOTT, solicitors, 5, Albion-place, Blackfriar's Bridge; Messrs. JENKINSON and Co., solicitors, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Mr. MCGREGOR, solicitor, 20, Size-lane, City; Messrs. MEREDITH and Co., solicitors, 8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; Mr. IRWIN, solicitor, 5, Gray's Inn-square; Mr. DENTON, solicitor, 15, Gray's Inn-square; Mr. SHEPHERD, solicitor, 9, Size-lane; and Mr. C. G. JONES, solicitor, 11, Gray's Inn-square. And in the country, at the Bear Inn, Newnham; and of Mr. PEYER, solicitor, Coleford; Mr. CHARLES HASSELL, solicitor, Bristol. And at the following inns:—Beaufort Arms Hotel, Monmouth; Beaufort Arms Hotel, Chepstow; Angel Inn, Coleford; Bear Inn, Newnham; Feathers, Lydney; George Inn, Mitcheldean; George Inn, Newent; Barrett's Royal Hotel, Ross; Angel Hotel, Abergavenny; Westgate Inn, Newport.

ALFRED WALL, Chief Clerk.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The BAILEY HILL COLLIERY and PLANT, now in full operation. It consists of 190 acres of unworked coal in the Yorkely or Nag's Head Vein, which makes good coke. It is situated in the south of the Forest, and is only about 3½ miles from the shipping port on the Bristol Channel. There are two pits and a level, by which the coal may be worked.

The ELLESMORE COAL FIELD, situated near Bream, of about 80 acres, containing the Coleford High Delf and other veins of the lower series, which are well adapted for the making and manufacture of iron.

Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

TO MINERS.—TO BE SOLD, the MACHINERY and PLANT of a valuable LEAD MINE, yielding ore, and offering considerable advantages to the speculator. A lease of the mine may be had upon very liberal terms; and a moderate sum only is required for the machinery, for which long credit would be given, if required. All the plant and buildings are new, and in the highest state of perfection. A very large sum of money has already been expended, and no further outlay is required, excepting for driving the levels now yielding ore. The circumstances which lead to sale will be explained, and further particulars may be had of Messrs. COOPER and HODGSON, solicitors, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, COLLIERY OWNERS, MINERS, &c.—ON SALE, FOUR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, of various sizes; also, IN STOCK, a variety of Engineers' Tools, Lathes, Planing, Drilling, and Slotting Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Screwing ditto, Taps and Dies, &c.; Steam-Engines, Horizontal and Vertical, from 4 to 30-horse; all of the best construction and materials, and ready for immediate delivery.—Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, engineer, tool maker, railway plant merchant and contractor, engineering auctioneer and valuer, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Cross-st., Manchester.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES ON SALE.—For price, &c., apply to the MANAGER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), Bank-buildings, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VERY VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE of the excellent MATERIALS on WEST WHEAL BOLTON MINE, situate in the parish of Ludgvan, within a mile of the Marazion West Cornwall Railway Station, consisting of a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, equal beam, with two boilers 22 tons; shears, 16 fms. 12 in. rods, 14 fms. 16 in. pumps, windbores, H-piece, clack doorpieces, 12 fms. 7 in. house-lift, 7 in. plunger-pole, horse-whim, pulleys and stand, whim-chain, about 100 fms.; whim and winze kibbles, several tons of iron, screw stock, taps and plates, smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, smiths' and miners' tools, old and new timber, brass, several thousand bricks, boiler house roof, 11 fms. ladders, powder, safety-fuse, beams and scales, with brass and iron weights; coals, and miscellaneous articles.

To view the above, application may be made to Capt. WILLIAM ROBERTS, on the mine; and to treat for the same (until the 8th of April next), apply to Mr. TIPPET, auctioneer and estate agent, Lemon-street, Truro, Agent to the Albion Life Office.

Truro, March 25, 1857.

MINERALS ON LOCH FYNE, ARGYLESHIRE.—TO LET, a LARGE DEPOSIT of IRON ORES (HEMATITE, RED and BROWN OXIDE) and SPATHOSE (NATURAL STEELSTONE), containing 35 to 70 per cent. The deposits are only 500 yards from the shore.

Also, an extensive deposit of COPPER (Yellow and Green Carbonate, &c.), and RED OXIDE loaded with pyrites; and under it, in a deep ravine, laid open by a torrent, a WHITE STONE loaded with pyrites of copper, very hard, and proved, on comparison, to be the same as found on Lord Breadalbane's estate near Loch Lubank. Inspection is solicited.—Apply to WM. FORLONG, Esq., Erins, near Tarbert.

SLATE WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FEE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in the LINCOMBE WOOD SLATE WORKS, situate in the parish of South Brent, in the county of Devon. The land in which these works are situate consists of about 10 acres. The vein of stone is of first class character, equal to Delabole. The workings, which are the result of operations conducted on a limited scale for many years, are now thrown open to such an extent as to show that by the application of the requisite amount of capital any quantity of material can be turned out, and large profits may be realised. A ready sale has been and can be obtained for all the manufactured slate that has been or can be brought into the market. The works are about four miles from the South Brent and Kingsbridge-road Stations of the South Devon Railway, and within four miles of Bow, whence the manufactured slate has been and can be shipped by water.

There are cottages, blacksmiths' shop, and stables, on the works. The term of the present lessees expires at Christmas next; and the owner of the fee, instead of granting a new lease, is desirous to treat with a purchaser for the sale of the fee-simple in the property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROOKER, LAVERS, and MATTHEWS, solicitors, Plymouth.—Plymouth, March 12, 1857.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—The LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the mines, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.

Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DERRING, C.E., Ro-tellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKEY and DUNSCOMBE, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

FORGE AND ROLLING MILL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a recently-erected FORGE and ROLLING MILL, situated in North Staffordshire, with powerful ENGINES, TURNING LATHE, and FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY in every department, in excellent working condition, and well tried, capable of turning out upwards of 100 tons of merchant iron weekly; and, with a moderate outlay, there is abundant room for doubling the yield of manufactured iron.

The site possesses advantages unequalled in the district, having a siding to the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway on one side, and a short line of railway and wharf, belonging to the proprietors, on the other side, leading to and in connection with the Trent and Mersey Canal, thus affording every possible facility for traffic and conducting an extensive business. It also has the advantage of an inexhaustible supply of water for the use of the works.

The whole of the estate, containing upwards of five acres of land, affords space for the erection of 80 to 100 workmens' houses, independently of the forge and mill.

Should the above very valuable property not be immediately disposed of, one or two of the proprietors will be happy to meet with one or two gentlemen in carrying on the business (one of whom it is desirable should take an active part, and have a practical knowledge of the trade), and be prepared to meet them upon equal terms as regards capital.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. KEARY and SHEPPARD, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

THE BRUCE MINES TO BE LEASED.—The proprietors, the MONTREAL MINING COMPANY, having recently acquired upwards of 160 square miles of mineral territory on Lake Superior, to the exploration of which they intend to devote their energies, determine to LET these well-known rich and valuable COPPER MINES, situate on LAKE HURON, CANADA. They have been worked since 1848, producing annually from 600 to 1200 tons of copper ore of 15 per cent. and upwards in richness.

The ore is copper pyrites, with some grey or vitreous. The lodes are numerous, varying from a few inches to 10 ft. and upwards in width; two of the principal ones average 4 ft. for a length of 300 fms. They are within 500 yards of the dressing-floors, which are by the Lake shore, in connection with the wharves. Eight shafts have been sunk, varying in depth from 5 to 52 fms.; 4800 fms. have been stoped, yielding about 2 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fm. The rough ore, when picked and spalled, contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of copper. Thirty tributers within the past year have produced 600 tons of 19 per cent. ore. Their annual produce may be augmented in proportion to the force employed.

There is a church, school-house, warehouse, store, post-office, engine-house, with 40-horse power engine, built by Vivian, Cornwall; two large crushers; jigging-house, with 30 sets of jigs, in excellent working order; smelting-house and refining furnaces, superintendent's house, about 80 dwellings, and other buildings.

There are two wharves—one for general freight, the other for shipping the ore. It is brought on a railway to the vessel's side, and another railway brings it to the crushers. The harbour is commodious, and vessels of 500 tons, for any sea-port, can load there without difficulty. The mine would be leased on a lordship, or for a fixed rent.—For circulars descriptive of the mines, apply to Messrs. ALLAN and GILLESPIE, Weaver-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS,
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS,
IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.
HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL
COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS,
BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH,
COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.
LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY,
GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent.
GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS.
MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.
AGENTS IN LONDON—A. MACLAREN and Co., No. 174, Upper Thames-street.

BRYAN, MCCRACKEN, AND CO., MERCHANTS, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Offices, Three Indian Kings-court.

MESSRS. A. FORSTER AND CO., BARYTES MANUFACTURERS, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, are open to ENTER into LARGE CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of FIRST QUALITY SULPHATE OF BARYTES, in its crude state, delivered free on board at port of shipment, or in the River Thames.—Applications to be addressed to A. FORSTER and Co., *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND ENGINEERS.—THOMAS ELLIS, Sen., ENGINEER (late of the Tredegar Ironworks, Monmouthshire), begs to inform railway companies, engineers, and others, that he has taken to INSPECT RAILWAY BARS, &c. His experience commenced with the American Boston Railway in 1827. Is fully up to the manufacture of rails, &c., from the furnace head to the finished rail. Most satisfactory reference in London or South Wales.—Ty-Mawr, Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.	LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND Co.
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RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:—

PARKGATE.	EBBW VALE.
CROOKHAY.	DUNDYVAN.
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By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON RAILS, &c.

WILLIAM FOX AND SON, METAL AGENTS, No. 39, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS in LIVERPOOL for the SALE of the following makes of IRON:—

DAWES AND SON'S.	PLANT AND FISHER'S.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. Also, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENT for CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY, which may be seen in operation daily at the Polytechnic Institution, and on the company's premises.

They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 200 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS. Every information may be had upon application to WM. HOWDEN, Sec.
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TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND TOLL COLLECTORS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a SUSPENSION BRIDGE, situate on the most direct road between the towns of Usk and Abergavenny, with RIGHT of TAKING TOLL, or removal of the bridge, at the option of the purchaser. The tolls during the last ten years have averaged upwards of £100 per annum. The bridge is a handsome structure, designed by the late Sir S. Brown. The chains are supported on cast-iron piers, easy of removal. It would be suitable for heavy road traffic over a span of 146 ft.; width 23 ft.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. BLOUNT and DAVIS, solicitors, Usk; or to Messrs. MAY and COOKE, civil engineers, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are requested for the BUILDING of an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, including lime and clay, at NEW WHEAL VOR, adjoining Great Wheal Vor, in Breage, addressed to Messrs. DANIELL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agent on the mine; or to Messrs. SIMS and SON, Redruth.—New Wheal Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO CARRIERS.—TENDERS are requested for the CARRIAGE OF STONE for an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, from Trevarno Quarry, in the parish of Sithney, to NEW WHEAL VOR, addressed to Messrs. DANIELL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agents on the mine.
New Wheal Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE PURCHASE OF CALAMINE MINES OR ORES.—Very large and valuable DISCOVERIES of CALAMINE and BLENDE having been made on the Coast of Spain, the proprietors are in London, and have brought large samples with them, which may be seen by applying, by letter, to "E. S.," 1, Balmes-terrace, Balmes road, Kingsland. The proprietors are prepared to sell the mines, or make contracts for the delivery of ores.

TO IRONMASTERS.—MAGNETIC IRON ORE.—The CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY solicit OFFERS for CARGOES of the above-named ORE, put on board at Port Madoc, North Wales, or delivered at Cardiff, Newport, or at Saltney, on the River Dee.

Subjoined is an analysis of the ore. The mine is situated in the Valley of Festiniog, about five miles from Port Madoc, and the Festiniog Railway passes through the property. An almost unlimited quantity of ore can be raised from the lode, which averages about 18 feet in width, and has been laid open for several hundred fathoms in length.

Samples forwarded on application to the secretary, Mr. E. S. CODD, 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to the local agent of the company, Mr. A. B. CALLANDER, Dolbenmean, Carnarvon, North Wales.

Analysis of Magnetic Iron Ore from the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, near Port Madoc, North Wales.

Water	5·000	
Protoxide of iron	37·490	45·4 per cent.
Peroxide of iron	22·700	of iron.
Oxide of manganese	1·420	
Silica	13·757	
Lime	·714	
Magnesia	·946	
Alkalies	1·200	
Phosphorus	·500	
Sulphur	·456	
Alumina	14·000	
Loss	1·817	=100·000

From the small quantity of sulphur and phosphorus, from the total absence of any other injurious constituents, and from the good percentage of iron, we are of opinion that the ore is of a good commercial quality.

(Signed) HY. M. NOAD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.
July 1, 1856. JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

TO MINERS, &c.—WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINES, for REDUCING CROP and OTHER ORES to the proper size for market, WITHOUT WATER. These machines will be found invaluable for new mines, wherever water is scarce and labour dear.
Manufactory, 17, Cowper-street, City-road.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE is the BEST LABOUR SAVING and MOST EFFICIENT APPARATUS for WASHING STAMPED ORES and SLIMES. It will do from seven to ten times the amount of work of any other apparatus in use, with the attendance of a boy only. A 6 ft. water-wheel will drive two of them, and it turns the ore out cleaner and leaves the waste free from ore. It separates tin from copper; lead from copper, black jack, sulphates of barytes; copper from any veinstuff or matrix. May be seen at work daily at Driggith Mines, near Caldbeck, Cumberland.—For particulars and licenses, apply to DAVID ZENNER, patentee, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.
Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

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PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, and for LOCOMOTIVE and OTHER FURNACES.

"*Persevunga* left Victoria Docks with air apertures closed (*i. e.* action of invention suspended), steam fell in 20 minutes from 15 lbs. pressure to 13; smoke heavy for five minutes at each firing. Air apertures then opened; smoke suppressed in 30 seconds; and in ten minutes after adjustment of apertures steam blowing off at 15 lbs., and so maintained when pilot left at sea."

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler; and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Stoves, and other inventions comprised in his System of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E. C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

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ABERYSTWITH, AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT
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The CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, will DISPATCH, with goods and passengers, their new and powerful SCREW STEAMER, the "PLYNLYMON," Capt. WM. WRAIGHT, Master, or some other suitable vessel, as under:—

Wednesday, 1st April, at 2 aft. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelly.
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Wednesday, 15th April, at 12 morn. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith, calling at Holyhead, Aberayron or Aberdovey, and returning to Liverpool.
Tuesday, 21st April, at 8 morn. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelly.
Tuesday, 28th April, at 8 morn. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling Llanelly and Aberayron.

N.B. The PLYNLYMON may be expected at the several ports of call on or about the days following:—viz., Holyhead, 2d, 16th, and 22d; Portmadoc, 3d and 23d; Aberystwith, from Liverpool, 5th, 17th, and 24th; from Bristol, 12th and 30th; Aberdovey, 17th; Aberayron, 10th and 29th; Llanelly, 10th and 28th.

Loading berth at Liverpool, South-East side of Nelson Dock.

FARES.—From Liverpool and Bristol to Aberystwith, Portmadoc, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, or New Quay; Saloon, 15s.; Second Cabin, 10s.—From Liverpool to Holyhead; Saloon, 8s.; Second Cabin, 5s.—From Bristol to Llanelly, and between either Aberystwith, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, New Quay, Llanelly, Portmadoc, or Holyhead; Saloon, 10s.; Second Cabin, 7s.

N.B. Excellent accommodation for passengers, and a stewardess on board.

For freights, and further particulars, apply to the agents, JOHN JONES, Bridge-street, Aberystwith; WILLIAM LLOYD, Tanybryn, Aberdovey; BENJAMIN EVANS, Aberayron; BENNETT WILLIAMS, Harbour Office, Portmadoc; JARED WILLIAMS, Holyhead; DAVID REES, Llanelly; F. A. TAMPLIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; or to the managing director, W. S. CREALOCK, at the company's head offices, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London.

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The POCKET ANEMOMETER, size 4 × 1¼ in., £3 3s. This instrument is extremely portable, delicate, and quite correct.
PIT BAROMETERS, 28s. each; DIALS, PIT LEVELS, &c.
To be had of the manufacturer, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
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Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

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PORTLAND, ROMAN, AND BATH;
Made from the NATURAL CEMENT STONE, by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
FULLWOOD, THOMPSON, AND CO.,
THE BRIDGWATER CEMENT WORKS, BRIDGWATER.

Can be relied upon for INVARIABLE REGULARITY of strength and colour.
PRICES.—Casks included, delivered (freight paid) at Cardiff, Newport, and most other ports in South Wales:—

Portland and Bath, per cask of 4 bushels	8s. 6d.
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And delivered to all other ports at proportional prices.
Reference permitted to Mr. D. LLEWELLYN, C.E., Consulting Mining Engineer, 10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, of whom samples, testimonials, and all further information may be obtained.

LEATHER MILL BANDS, HOSE PIPES, BUCKETS, &c.—RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and BUILDERS, can be SUPPLIED with the above articles of the very best quality, and on the shortest notice. PUMP BUTTS, and every other description of leather always on hand.—Apply to J. HOLGATE and Co., carriers and leather merchants, 33, Great Dover-road, London, S.E. WHOLESALE HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomotives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to THE BRITHDIR COLLIERY AND COKE Co., Newport, Monmouthshire.

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USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
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Price 11s., and four times the quantity 33s. per bottle, obtainable through all medicine vendors; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in sealed envelope; or it may be sent direct from the author for 42 penny stamps.

Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post-office orders payable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from Eleven till Four, Sundays excepted.

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1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	4		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	8	8	8 18 6	0 5 6—Feb. 26, 1857.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	105	100 105	15 0 0	3 0 0—Mar. 4, 1857.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	235	230 235	391 5 0	6 0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	66		3 0 0	3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint†	20	100	100	13 0 0	5 0 0—July 31, 1856.
1060	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	—	2½ 3	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 1, 1856.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6—July 30, 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	62½	62½	233 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4½	6	6¼ 6½	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1856.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 4, 1855.
1000	Collacombe (copper)	10	44	55	1 0 0	1 0 0—Mar. 26, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	30	165	150	79 0 0	4 0 0—Feb. 11, 1857.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9—Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	140		70 0 0	5 0 0—Aug. 28, 1856.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304½	150		104 5 0	10 0 0—Sept. 30, 1856.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1	460	450 460 xd	556 0 0	14 0 0—Mar. 27, 1857.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	32	30	25 30	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¾	310		913 0 0	6 0 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 19s.	3¼	3 3¼	0 9 0	0 2 6—July 29, 1856.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire†	32	85		21 0 0	3 0 0—Feb. 19, 1857.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	340		280 0 0	7 10 0—Feb. 23, 1857.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	6¾	11	10½ 11	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	35	35	10 3 4	0 10 0—Feb. 26, 1857.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	6¼	6 6¼	41 4 3	0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3½	2½	2½	1 0 8	0 3 3—June 5, 1852.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	17	16 17	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 21, 1852.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2⅝	14½	14 14½	0 2 6	0 2 6—June 27, 1855.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	6¼	6¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—June 20, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140		221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	6¼	6 6½	2 12 6	0 7 6—Apr. 18, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3¾	4½	4¼ 4½	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42		52 17 3	1 10 0—Mar. 5, 1857.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1370 0 0	50 0 0—Jan. 17, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	85	80 85	1058 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5½	3¼	3⅛ 3¼	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	122½		253 0 0	2 0 0—April 2, 1857.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	2¾		0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	1⅛	1⅛	1 2 6	0 5 0—May 21, 1856.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3	⅛		1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15¼	16½	12 5 0	0 10 6—Jan. 1, 1857.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1⅞	2	1⅞ 2	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov. 29, 1854.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½		0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	35		48 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	105	100 105	249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illo.* [S.E.]	nil.	30	29 30	12 3 0	0 15 0—Feb. 25, 1857.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1½	23½	22½ 23½	28 4 0	1 6 0—Mar. 3, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	9½		4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	365		204 10 0	20 0 0—Nov. 12, 1856.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		17 11 6	2 0 9—April 4, 1857.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	86	85 90	57 4 6	5 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	13	13	0 7 0	0 3 0—June 18, 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	45	42 44	30 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	6s.	1¾	1⅝ 1¾	0 7 6	0 2 6—Oct. 28, 1856.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2½	350	340 350	446 0 0	10 0 0—Jan. 27, 1857.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	155	150 155	74 0 0	3 0 0—Mar. 20, 1857.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18l. 18s. 9d.	335	320 335	243 5 0	10 0 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4	4¾	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1856.
979	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	5l. 14s. 1d.	4¾		0 17 6	0 7 6—April 1, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	130	130	903 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4½	1	1	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	5½	5	7 18 6	0 5 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	½	¼ ½	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 29, 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	18½	18¾ 19¼	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	81¼	80	4677 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	16	18 20	403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3		0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3¾	3½	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	60	75	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	220	200 220	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	⅝	1	¾ ⅞	0 3 3	0 1 3—May 8, 1856.
10500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	—		1 0 0	0 5 0—July 16, 1855.
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	3	3½		0 12 0	0 3 0—July 16, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1½	35	34 35	10 1 0	0 12 6—Mar. 19, 1857.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	165	165	278 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	130		18 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	14	13 14	27 15 0	0 10 0—Jan. 7, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	360		61 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 16, 1857.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7½	8½	6 7	6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 28, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5		2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5½	280	275 285	439 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 3, 1857.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	340	360 370	821 5 0	5 0 0—Mar. 17, 1857.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3¾	4	4	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	500	500	33 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	8		2 8 0	0 3 0—Dec. 22, 1856.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	⅞		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May 10, 1854.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2s.	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	30	30	5 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 13, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	7¼	7¾ 8	0 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 2	20	19½	3 5 0	0 15 0—Dec. 15, 1856.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant†	19¾	75	77½ 80	73 0 0	4 0 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8	47	44 46	25 12 6	2 0 0—Mar. 10, 1857.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	260	300	206 13 0	9 0 0—Feb. 20, 1857.
210	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31½	32½	32½	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	150	150	274 10 0	2 10 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4½	23½	24½ 25	26 10 0	0 15 0—Feb. 2, 1857.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	10½	2	5	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	7	7 7¼	2 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 17, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	28½	30	26 5 6	0 12 6—Jan. 8, 1857.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2	2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
51886	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 6, 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26½	1⅞	1⅞ 2	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	119	119	175 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 4, 1856.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	63	61 63	84 12 0	3 0 0—Feb. 19, 1857.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1½	⅜		0 1 6	0 1 6—Mar. 28, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	12 14	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1856.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	14		9 10 0	0 10 0—June 26, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	8¼	7½ 7¾	4 0 6	0 5 0—Mar. 31, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1½	1½	½ 1½	0 4 3	0 1 9—Sept. 3, 1856.
193815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	⅞	⅞	0 3 0	0 1 0—Jan. 29, 1857.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	¾	¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 29, 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	9	7 9	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15¾	2¾	2⅝ 2¾	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	3s. 6d.		0 1 9	0 0 7—June 30, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	15	21	20 22	34 7 6	1 0 0—Nov. 26, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28¼	3⅞	3⅝ 3¾	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅛		0 0 9	0 0 9—July 2, 1855.
20000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3¼	2¾ 3¼	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1855.
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	⅝	⅝	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	⅛	
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1⅞	1½ 1⅝
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	1¼	¾ 1¼
60000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	⅜	⅜
80000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	⅛	⅛	⅛
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	⅜	⅜
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.]	Stock	37	33 37
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent. [S.E.]	25	28	26 28
124400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1¼	1s.	
25000	Fortuna	2	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅛	⅛
20000	Iberian, Limited (sil.-ld.), Spain	½	1s.	1s.
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1⅛	
60000	Liberty	1	—	
40000	London and Virginia	¼	—	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	⅛	⅛
9000	National Brazilian [S.E.]	30	3½	3¼ 3½
60000	New Granada [S.E.]	1	⅛	⅛ ⅛
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	¼	⅛	⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	⅛	⅛
100000	Port Phillip	1	—	
50000	South Australian [S.E.]	1	—	
47795	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	
70000	Waller	1	—	
100000	West Mariposa	1	¼	
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	14s.	14s.	14s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	⅝	½ ⅝

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan.	½	1¼	1¼
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	£1 16	—	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3¾	4½	4 4¼
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£2 3	3¼	
6000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1½	1⅝	
4000	Bedford Consols	9s.	⅜	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2½	4¼ 5
2200	Benderg (Limited)	¾	⅛	¾
250	Berriow Consols	£10 16	—	
20000	Bog (Limited), Salop	8s.	—	⅛
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	15	8	8 8¼
6000	Bolenowe	£1 16 6	⅝	
1120	Bridford Consols	£7 14	7¼	7¼
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	⅝	1⅛	⅞ 1
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3¼	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	⅛	¼	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran.	2⅝	8	6
6400	Buller and Basset United	1⅞	4¼	4 4¼
1300	Buller and Bertha	1	¾	
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 16	2⅞	2⅞
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	4¼	3⅜	3¾ 3⅞
2115	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£6 2	¾	¾
1000	Camborne Consols	10	7	6 7
920	Camborne Vean & Wh. Frances	£7 12 4½	12	10 12
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	11	6	6½
229	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	50	45 50
8000	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	⅛	⅜	10s. 11s.
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap.	11	6⅝	7½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	1	
6000	Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11s. 6d.	⅜	⅜
6000	Catherine and Jane Consols	⅛	⅜	10s. 11s.
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	1	⅜	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	£20 3	6	6
5900	Clowance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	⅜	⅜
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6⅞	4	
2450	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	4½	4½
256	Copper Hill	33	190	180 190
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer.	8	40	37 40
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	8	1½	
6000	Cwm Sebon (Limited)	£2 14	1¾	1¾
300	Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford.	12	60	60
2440	Dalrhiew (cp. & ld.), Rhayader	2¾	—	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	5	4½ 5
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 6 3	7½	7¼ 7½
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper).	⅜	⅜	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	£5 3	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 16	1	¾ 1
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£5 16 4	3¾	3¾
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	13	13 13½
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	16	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	2⅝	2¼ 2¾
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	50	65	60 65
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	1¾	1⅝
6144	East Caradon	2½	1¾	
2048	East Falmouth (lead)	2	3	3
5200	East Fowey Consols	¼	1	⅞
5500	East Frongoch	14s. 6d.	¼	
4096	East Gonamena	1s. 3d.	¾	
1000	East Trefusis	£3 17 10	3	3
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	15	15	15
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cop.)	3½	2½	1⅞ 2⅛
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan.	⅛	⅛	
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	nil	1½	1¼ 1½
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	½	1	⅞ 1
1000	East Rosewarne (tin), Crowan.	⅛	1	1
12000	East Sortridge	3s.	¼	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 14 6	⅜	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth.	34	55	50 55
6000	East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1¼	1¼
10000	East Wheal Robert	⅜	1	⅞
1035	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead)	34¾	15	8¼
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 4 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
4096	East Wheal Wrey	9s. 6d.	⅜	
512	Forest, Illogan	6	3	4
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (t. & c.), Limit.	5	3	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	£3 1 6	4	3¾ 4
5000	Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (Limited)	3	3	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 11	⅛	
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3⅜	⅜	½ ⅝
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅜	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£6 16 6	⅜	¼
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.)	109½	105	100 110
4096	Great Caradon	4s.	⅛	⅛ ¼
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	⅜	⅛ ⅜
4000	Great Dowgas	3½	5¼	5¼
15000	Great Hewas United	£1 17	1⅝	1¼ 1⅜
13864	Great Onslow Con., Camelford.	1	⅜	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24	5	5
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	6s. 6d.	—	
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun.	1	1	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	£10 2 5	9	8½ 9
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 8 6	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	5	6¾	6¾
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	6	5 6
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	4	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s.	¼	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	104½	2	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	1⅛	⅜	⅜
6644	Helvellyn Consols (copper)	1	1	
160	Herward United (lead), Flint	45	55	55
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	1½	
5000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	4½	1⅜	1½
6000	Huckworthy Bridge	⅛	⅛	¾
6144	Inney Consols	1⅜	1⅜	
12000	Ivybridge	£1 13	⅜	⅛ ¾
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	3½	1	1⅛ 1¼
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 9 6	1	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper) [S.E.]	13s.	⅝	⅛ ¾
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£10 7 9	4	5¼
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	25	4¼	3¾ 4¼
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	3s.	¼	
8000	Llandudno (copper)	2	1⅛	
4096	Mainstone (lead), Salop	1½	¾	
12000	Maria Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	1
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	⅜	¼	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9¾	2½	2½
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
16000	Mold (lead), Limited	¼	¼	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton.	£1 2	¼	⅛ ¼
4403	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	2¼	¼	
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¼	⅜	
1500	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhyader	£4 7	5	5½ 6
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½	
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	
4000	New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	5	—	5
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£11 10	6	6
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	1	
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	4¾	1⅞	
256	North Fowey (copper)	4¾	⅜	
2500	North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	6½	17½	17 18
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
120	North Laxey	40	50	50
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6	4	
512	North Penhaldarva	1	6	6
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	⅛	¼	
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	£1 2	1	
4096	North Tavy	1s.	2s.	2s.
1024	North Wheal Busy	£5 6 8	3	
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£6 15 4	6½	6¼
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£1 19	2	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	14	26	25 26
4240	North Wheal Trelawny	2⅞	⅜	⅜
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	1	
4096	N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ive	¼	1⅛	1 1⅛
6000	North Wrey and Julia	6s.	⅛	⅜ ⅛
10000	Okehampton Consols	⅛	—	½
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£3 13	3	
512	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	50	103	103 104
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	7½	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limited	18s.	1	1
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅝	⅛	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	£2 11	1¼	1⅜ 1½
36820	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 4 6	⅜	¾
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2⅛	1⅛	
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	£1 12	1⅞	1⅞ 2
512	Penhaldarva	1¾	22	22
100	Pentre Lygan	20	22	
4228	Penquean, St. Breock	1	⅜	
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	12½	12	12
6495	Perran Consols, Perranuthnoe	2	¼	
1100	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	2	
2000	Plynlimmon Consols	10	5	
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	2¾	1	
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9	8½	6 7
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	½	1	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 8 6	1¼	
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2½	6¾	6 6¾
4096	Rosewarne Consols	£1 2	1⅜	1⅜
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1⅜	¾	
6000	Severn (lead, copper)	£1 4	1⅜	1⅜
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	£2 5 6	¾	⅞
1024	Silver Valley, Truro	£1 19 10½	2¾	2 2¾
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	3¾	9	[illegible]
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	11s. 10d.	4½d.	
600	South Bog (lead), Salop	10	12½	
6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	½	2¼	2¼
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	2	6¼	7
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	9s.	[illegible]
3911	South Crenver (copper)	4⅝	¾	[illegible]
6000	South Cuddra	7s.	⅜	[illegible]
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅛	
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26	22½	25
2000	South Gorland	5	5¼	6¼
1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	6	[illegible]
1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 5 9	5	[illegible]
6000	South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	¼	
5208	St. Austell Consols	3	⅜	
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
920	Stray Park	£5 3 9	5	[illegible]
1447	Swanpool, Budock	£11 11 8	—	
2900	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£5 4 6	1½	1¼ 1½
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	£1 11 6	¾	
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	10	1	
6000	Tolvadden, Marazion	3½	3	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	£7 15	3¼	[illegible]
5000	Treburgett Crowan (Limited)	5	5	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	½	
5000	Treleigh Consols (cop.), Redruth	6	⅝	¾
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£4 4 6	5	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	6¼	6¼
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere Un.	£3 8	1	
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	2½	2½
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	6	8	8
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1	1½	1¼
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	250	250	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	¼	¾	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	4¾	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1½	⅜	
6000	Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bedford	⅝	—	¾ 1
5085	United Mines, Tavistock	½	1	1
512	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	£23 7 8	42½	40½
960	Wendron United Mines	£1 14	2	1
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£30 15 1	25	[illegible]
4096	West Collacombe (copper)	£2 5	⅛	⅜
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	3⅜	2½	
1080	West Cupid	2¼	3½	3½
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	10⅜	9¾ 10¼
200	West Nant-y-Mwyn (lead)	1¼	2	2½
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	£1 3	½	⅜
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	£2 6 6	½	[illegible]
1024	West Rosewarne United	4	5	5
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	7	7
128	West Wheal Bolton	50	52	50 52
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	40½	30	30
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1½	1½	1½
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1⅞	—	
12000	Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	£1 2	¾	
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	9	15	
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4	4	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	£4 2	¼	¼
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	£14 16	12¼	12½
4096	Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5½	5	4¾
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£2 16	2½	2⅝
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	¾	8	8½
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£16 13 6	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	8	
4000	Wheal Glynn	£1 9	1½	1½
6000	Wheal Grenville	4⅝	1⅛	1⅛ 1¼
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	2⅝	⅛	¾
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3½	⅜	⅛ ¾
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	£2 12	2¾	2 2¼
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	1	
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	1¾	1¾ 2
1024	Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	9¼	18	17½ [illegible]
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1	—	1
512	Wheal Mary Ann, Perran	2	3	
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Llanivery.	3	1½	1½
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	10	
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32½	33	33
3900	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	¾	¾
2000	Wh. Powell (lead), Kenwyn	1½	1½	1⅜
2048	Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard	3	⅜	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2½	⅜	⅛ ¾
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	4¼	4½ 4¾
2048	Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	8s.	½	¾
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	£2 3	3	2⅝
4000	Wheal Treeby	½	⅞	¾
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	20¾	8	8
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	4	
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£8 4	3	2¾ 3
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	24	5½	5
1024	Wheal Venton (silv.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3	
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	½	—	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 3 6	1¼	1½
6000	Whitchurch Consols	1	½	
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s.	⅛	
5000	Willow Bank (lead), Limited	⅝	⅝	¾ ⅞
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 17 6	1¾	

** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Arley Pottery and Firebrick	£26000	£500	
Ballymoneen Copper	20000	2	
Brenkburne Iron and Coal	60000	20	
Bristol and Forest of Dean	25000	1	
Bristol Ground Flint	5000	5	
Bronfloyd	8000	4	4
Californian Consolidated Quartz	32000	1	1
Cambrian Foundry	50000	10	
Cambrian Slate	17000	25	
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1	
Cheesewring Granite	9600	300	
Chirk Castle	16000	250	
Clara Silver-Lead	8000	4	
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid)	3000	5s.	⅜
Dolwen Lead	5000	1	
East Goldscope Mining	4096	2	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10
Esgair Llee Mining	10200	10	10¼
Fort Bowen, New	35000	1	
Friddllechwedd Lead	12288	6	
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	
General Iron Foundry	20000	100	
Gravesend and Milton Coal Consumers'	10000	2	
Great Northern Mining	12000	1	
Hennock Black Ore	800	10s.	1½
Householders' Coal	50000	1	
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5	
Kinson Clay, Pottery, and Brick	60000	500	
Lee Moor Porcelain Clay	100000	25	
Little Down and Ebber Rocks	50000	2	2 2½
Llangynog United Mining	30000	5	
Llwynmalees Mining	12800	10	10¾
London and County Brick	£10000	£5	
Low Furness Iron and Steel	60000	10	
Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	1	1¼ 1⅜
Manchester and Festiniog Slate and Slab	75000	10	
Merryfield Mining	30000	1	
Midland Mining	5250	5	
Millom Mining	6000	1	
Mona Collieries Company	1000000	10	
Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10	
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	
Penclawdd Colliery	16000	50	
Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery	25000	10	
Pwll yr Engine Colliery	2500	1	
Quartz Reduction	50000	1	⅛ ¼
Redhill Mining	600	10	
Rhosydd Slate Company	50000	5	
Rhyddydefed Colliery	13000	10	
Ritton Castle Mining Company	10000	£1 4 6	2 2¼
Rotherham and Masboro' Coal	60000	25	
R. Cons. Copper Mines of S. Fernando	400000	10	8
Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10	
Ruardean Colliery (5s. paid)	15000	1	¼
Sedgwick Gunpowder	12000	100	
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	3¼ 4
Smittergill Head Lead	4000	100	
South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	£2 10	
Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting	62820	22s.	
Surrey Metal Company	10000	5	
Taliesin Silver-Lead	25000	5	
Victoria Tin (Australia)	1200	5	
Workington Hematite Iron Company	25000	500	
Worthing	100000	1	¼ ⅜

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	92 94	93½ 94
20000	British North American	50	—	69¾
3000	City	50	68 70	70½ 71
20000	Colonial	25	—	26½ 26¾
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	25
25000	Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart.	20	18½ 18¾	17½
32200	India, Australia, and China	6	4½ 5	4¾ 4⅞
6000	London	50	59 61	—
25000	Lond. Chart. Bank of Austr.	20	17½ 18½	18
20000	London and County	20	—	32½ 32¾
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	31¾
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	46¾ 46¼
10000	National Provincial of Eng.	35	—	79
20000	New South Wales	20	46 48	46½
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	39 40	39¼ 39½
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25	—	59½
12000	South Australia	25	34 36	36¼ 36½
32000	Union of Australia	25	—	55
60000	Union of London	10	—	25¼ 25¾
3000	Unity Mutual	50	39 41	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
200000	Crystal Palace	5	2⅝ 2⅞	2⅞
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	5¼ 5½	—
60000	Eastern Steam	15½	—	—
700000	Electric Telegraph	100	92½ 93½	93 93¼
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1⅜ 1⅝	1¾
50000	General Screw Steam	11	6 6⅜	7¼
200000	London General Omnibus	4	4½ 4⅝	4¾
10000	Magdalena Steam	10	—	—
30000	Mediterranean Elect. Teleg.	10	—	—
40000	National Discount	5	4½ 4⅝	4¼
40000	Ditto, New	5	5⅛ 5⅜	5¼
50000	National Patent Steam Fuel	1	—	—
25000	North of Europe Steam	17½	13 14	11¼ 11
50000	Oriental Gas	1	1¼ 1⅜	1⅜
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2⅜ 2⅝	2½ 2⅝
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam	50	66 68	67¼
14840	Royal Mail Steam	60	63 65	66
14200	South Australian Land	25	35 37	36
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1¼ 1½	1⅜
—	S. Australian Six per Cent. Stock		—	—

** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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